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ONE PENNY. [Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper.]

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THIRD EDITION.
"THE PEOPLE" OFFICE,
Saturday Evening.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

THE STANLEY EXPEDITION. Death of Mr. Jameson.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.)
BRUSSELS, September 21.—The Government of the Congo Free State has received an official telegram confirming the news of the murder of Major Bartolot, and announcing the death of Mr. Jameson, the naturalist, from fever, at the Banza Station.
Mr. Jameson was second in command of the expedition with which Major Bartolot started to follow Mr. Stanley into the interior. Major Bartolot was murdered; Mr. Jameson returned to Stanley Falls to arrange for another expedition to proceed after Stanley with all despatch. Mr. Jameson was a son of a member of the firm of Dublin distillers of that name. He was so eager to join Mr. Stanley's expedition, to which he was attached as a naturalist, that he contributed a large sum (£15,000, it is said) towards the expenses.
A Dublin correspondent says:—"The news of the death of Mr. Jameson in Africa was received with much regret in Dublin on Friday evening. The deceased, who was of a very brave disposition, was an enthusiast in scientific pursuits, botany being one of his favourite studies."

THE POPE AND THE GERMAN CATHOLICS.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.)
BERLIN, September 21.—The Catholic organ Germania publishes a letter from the Pope to Herr Muller, of Coblenz, president of the recent congress of German Catholics at Freiburg. In this communication his Holiness expresses his thanks for the resolutions adopted by the congress in favour of the reintegration of the Pope's territorial sovereignty and independence, which he declares have proved to him a comforting and much needed consolation in the midst of the afflictions and cares which fall upon him in consequence of the wearisome and perilous conflict which the Church is compelled to carry on.

FRANCE AND SPAIN.

PARIS, September 22.—A semi-official contradiction is given to the report recently published in several Spanish journals that Senor Castillo, the Spanish ambassador to France, would shortly be transferred to Rome, being replaced here by his predecessor Senor Albareda.

THE YELLOW FEVER EPIDEMIC IN AMERICA.

JACKSONVILLE, September 21.—One hundred and eighteen fresh cases of yellow fever, and 14 deaths have been registered here during the past 24 hours. The spread of the epidemic causes a panic to prevail at many places in the Southern States, and the alarm is increasing.

THE STRIKE OF FRENCH MINERS.

SAINT ETIENNE, September 20.—A meeting of 300 of the miners on strike was held here yesterday, when a vote was passed in favour of a general strike of the men in the service of all the Loire mining companies. The strikers decided to visit the pits during last night to communicate this decision to the men and to induce them to quit work.

VOLCANIC ERUPTIONS. Terrible Loss of Life.

Advice from the Philippine Islands, via Hong Kong and Yokohama, received at Queenstown on Saturday morning, state that over 300 lives were lost in those islands by the eruption of an old volcano named Mayon, at the latter end of July. Several hundreds of houses were also destroyed by the lava and ashes, and the natives were in a state of panic. Volcanos in the islands of the Bisayas group were also in a violent state of eruption, and it is thought there has been a terrible loss of life. The news was brought to Queenstown from New York by the Umbria.

BOATING FATALITY.

Two young men, aged about 18, took a boat at Clontarf's boatyard at seven o'clock on Friday night for a pull on the river. They took a small dingy, and rowed under Bedford stone bridge. A few minutes later a boatman heard a scream about 100 yards off, near the Shire Hall. He at once went to the spot, and found a dingy upside down. Neither of the occupants was saved.

MURDEROUS OUTRAGE AT SHEFFIELD.

A murderous outrage was committed shortly before eleven o'clock on Friday night, at Netheredge, a suburb of Sheffield. Charles Barr, an assistant at one of the Sheffield free libraries, who lives at Union-road, Netheredge, was going home, when three men set upon him, rifled his pockets, and left him lying unconscious on the footpath, where he was afterwards found by the police. Barr is now in a very serious condition. No arrests have been made.

A CLEVER STABBING CASE.

Before the county justices at Windsor on Saturday, Arthur Grantham was charged with stabbing Alfred Grainger, at Clewer, on Monday night. Grantham and Annie Hill, a young woman, were in the village when Grainger came up and asked Hill to go for a walk with him. A quarrel arose, during which Grantham, it is alleged, stabbed the prosecutor in the neck, and the latter was taken to the infirmary. The accused was committed for trial.

A TERRIBLE DEATH.

A shunter, named George Walsh, met with a dreadful death at Blackburn Railway Station on Saturday. He was engaged in shunting some wagons of timber, and as he was stooping to fasten the couplings his head was caught between the buffers and crushed beyond recognition.

A FIREMAN KILLED.

An inquest was held at Bletchley on Saturday on the body of David Ison, of Rugby, a single man, who was cut to pieces through falling off an engine on Friday. The deceased was fireman of the engine which left Euston at 8.15, and as the train was approaching Bletchley he stood on the footplate cleaning the handrails. Suddenly he threw up his hands as if in a fit, and fell between the opening in the handrails. He was killed immediately, the body being terribly mutilated. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

THE HAVERSTOCK HILL RAILWAY MYSTERY.

An Arrest in Glasgow.

On the morning of the 12th inst., the body of a man about 40 years of age was found in a greatly mutilated condition in the Haverstock-hill tunnel of the Midland Railway. Inquiry disclosed that his name was John King, who resided at Butherglen, and who had left St. Pancras Station for Glasgow on the previous evening. A member of the London detective staff was sent down to Glasgow to look after a fellow passenger of the deceased's, but the coroner's jury of Central Middlesex having returned a verdict of accidental death, the officer was recalled. A few days afterwards a gentleman belonging to Kilmarnock called at the Central Police Office in Glasgow, and stated that on the morning in question he had travelled in a London carriage from Kilmarnock to Glasgow, that in the carriage he found a young man, who, after conversing with him about the colonies for some time and telling him that he had come home as a stowaway, informed him that he had had a fight with a man in that compartment as he was leaving London, and that he had pitched him out of the carriage window. He further stated that his shirt had been so much torn and covered with blood that he had been obliged to throw it away, and, opening his vest, he showed that he wore no shirt. The gentleman also observed blood on the door and on the floor of the carriage, but said nothing about the extraordinary story he had been told by his fellow-passenger until he read the account of the inquest in the newspapers. At the result of that information given to the Glasgow police, a detective from the metropolitan establishment returned to that city and resumed the investigations on Friday. He succeeded in apprehending the supposed culprit, a man about 21 years of age, named James M'Kill, who has just returned from Australia.

AN AMERICAN CLERGYMAN CHARGED WITH THEFT.

At the Mansion House on Friday Henry Pitman, 57, described as an American clergyman, and as having no fixed residence, was charged before the Lord Mayor with robbery from the Civil Service Stores in Queen Victoria-street. About five o'clock on Thursday evening an assistant in the umbrella department saw the prisoner take an umbrella from a stand, put it under his coat, and walk out. The assistant went after him, and when he stopped him the prisoner dropped the umbrella. He said he had bought it from the stores for 10s. He was taken into the secretary's office, where he said he was an American clergyman from Baltimore, and that he lived at some place on Highgate way. He was not a ticket-holder and had no right to be on the premises. Upon him several paw-tickets were found.—The Lord Mayor remanded him until Wednesday for inquiries to be made.

FIRE NEAR WESTMINSTER BRIDGE-ROAD.

On Saturday morning at a quarter past two o'clock, the fire alarm rang into the Waterloo Road Fire Station, and the brigade found that the fried fish shop of Mr. J. Hope, 56, Tower-street, Westminster Bridge-road, was blazing fiercely. The flames burst so furiously that the adjoining premises were very seriously threatened, and the next door house of Mr. W. Lucock, greengrocer, was greatly endangered. It was not until the firemen had worked vigorously for an hour that the outbreak was subdued. Mr. Hope's shop was then completely gutted, and the dwelling-house and contents were severely damaged. The origin of the outbreak is unknown. The damage is covered by insurance.

THE WASHERWALL TRAGEDY.

An inquest was opened on Friday at the North Staffordshire Infirmary, Hanley, on the body of Mary Jane Bonell, 30 years of age, the victim of the Washerwall tragedy. Among the witnesses examined was Ada Bonell, 6 years old, daughter of the deceased, who said that on the morning of the 15th inst., before she was dressed she heard somebody knocking her mother about, and went downstairs. Her mother was screaming, and lying on the floor, and unable to get up. The witness saw Tom Clewes go up to her mother with an axe and strike her on the head with it while she was on the floor. He then fled from the house. Other witnesses deposed to Clewes having threatened to shoot the deceased, and to his having been about her house for a week before he could carry his murderous intentions into effect, notwithstanding that the police held a warrant for his arrest for threatening her during the whole of that time.—The inquest was adjourned for the post mortem examination.

KILLING DEER IN EPPING FOREST.

At the Epping Petty Sessions on Friday, before Messrs. J. Bury, T. C. Baring, M.P., J. Todhunter, L. Pelly, and W. S. C. Marsh, George Wade, 25, and James Ellis, 24, labourers of Loughton, were summoned for infringing the Epping Forest bye-laws by hunting and chasing a deer, with intent to kill, the same on the 15th inst. Mr. C. J. Rawlings prosecuted on behalf of the Corporation of the City of London, and Inspector Burnham watched the case for the E.S.P.G.A.—Frederick Luffman, a keeper, stated that at about nine o'clock on the morning named he was at Deben Green, a portion of the forest very thickly wooded, when a lurcher dog rushed past him, chasing a fawn. Immediately afterwards he heard the fawn cry out. He went in the direction of the sound and presently heard a low whistle from the opposite hill. A minute later he noticed the footsteps of persons running towards him. The two defendants, however, came up, and stopped on catching sight of him. He said to Wade, "What are you up to?" Wade replied, "What is that hallooed?" and turning to Ellis said, "Where's your dog?" Ellis said he did not know. While they were talking the dog that he had seen before came up panting, with blood on its mouth, and went up to Ellis. The defendants then went away, the dog following them. The fawn was afterwards found by another keeper, Summers. It was quite dead, but warm; had a bite on one of its shoulders, and its windpipe nearly severed by the bite of a dog. There were no traces of any shot.—J. Summers, a keeper, corroborated the latter part of the evidence.—Mr. G. Foster, head keeper, said he had known the defendants for three years as poachers, and to the best of his knowledge they had no regular employment. A great deal of trouble had been experienced in tracing these men.—The bench fined each of the defendants 45s and costs.

THE ROBBERIES FROM LONDON HOTELS.

A Big Haul.

On Friday afternoon at the Bow-street Police Court, Robert Holroyd, alias Goat, was charged on remand, before Mr. Vaughan, with stealing jewellery and other articles from a number of hotels and boarding-houses. The case has been several times before the court, when evidence has been given of robberies from houses in Bedford-place, Bloomsbury, and Upper Bedford-place.—Inspector Conquest, E Division, who has charge of the case, opened another case in which the prisoner was charged with stealing a quantity of jewellery, value £150, the property of Captain H. Vombell and Mrs. Wombell, of 94, Jersey-street. The house is a private hotel, and, according to the evidence of Martha Warsani, the housemaid, on the 20th of August the prisoner called and asked if his friend had been there with his luggage. The witness said she did not know his friend. The prisoner said his friend's name was Morgan, and he was to have engaged apartments for him in the hotel, and bring his luggage there. He said he had stayed at the house before, and after some further conversation he engaged a sitting-room and bed-room. He was allowed to remain in the room by himself for a time. In about twenty minutes witness heard him walking about the passage, and went up to see what he was doing. She met him on the top stair landing, and he asked her for a piece of brown paper and some string. She got him what he wanted. Shortly afterwards it was found that he had left the house, and that a portmanteau and a tin box had been moved from Captain Wombell's room into those engaged by the prisoner, broken open, and ransacked.

Another Robbery.

—Arthur Hillman, solicitor, at Eastbourne, produced a gold-plated casket, a pair of turquoise and diamond studs, a gold snuff-box, some gold sleeve links, and a diamond pin, which he had received from the prisoner. The latter had retained him for his defence on a charge of larceny. He was acquitted, and had not sufficient money to pay the witness's costs, and gave the above mentioned articles.—Sarah Barnett, tobaccoist, 391B, Mile End-road, produced a silver belt and chateleine, a purse, a pair of gold earrings, a brooch, a gold locket and chain, five gold breast pins, a row of coral beads, six little brooches, four gold rings, two gold brooches, a pencil case, a small gold watch, a silver dagger, a seal, two cigarette cases, and two "companion pipes." She had got them from the prisoner.—Mr. Vaughan: "What were you to do with them?" The witness (smiling): "I was to keep them."—Caroline Barnett, sister to the last witness, said the prisoner had given her a silver Geneva watch and a scarf-pin. Mrs. Wombell identified the whole of the property produced by these witnesses as belonging to her husband and herself.—Captain Wombell said all had not been recovered. He estimated the value of the things stolen at £150.—Prisoner was committed for trial.—A further charge was then proceeded with, in which the prisoner had taken apartments at 24, Bedford-place, and departed mysteriously, a quantity of jewellery being missed. In another charge the prisoner is accused of stealing jewellery, value £200, from 43, Tottenham-court-road.—Altogether the prisoner was committed for trial on five separate charges, but the court was crowded by other persons who had been similarly robbed; and James Parish, an inspector in the Hertfordshire constabulary, proved a previous conviction against the prisoner in 1886, when he was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment with hard labour. That was after a previous conviction at the Middlesex Sessions.

A SAD STORY.

Amongst the applicants to Mr. Bridge, at Bow-street Police Court on Friday, was a woman named Johnson, who has recently been confined, and who has just left St. Giles's Workhouse. Her complaint was that her landlord would not let her get to her goods, which had been moved from the room she had formerly occupied because she was owing for rent. She had four summonses to be sworn heard at the court against the father of her children, who declined to support them, and had been summoned at this court for assaulting her. If she obtained the necessary affiliation orders she would be able to pay her rent. Even without that she would be able to do so, as by her trade of dressmaking she could earn 10s. or 12s. a week.—Mr. Bridge said that it was very little to keep herself and her four children on. Why, he asked, did she not stay in the workhouse until she obtained the orders against the father of the children?—The applicant said that she did not wish to be a burden to the parish. She could earn her own living if she could only get her things. Besides, a fortnight after she had been confined she was put into a damp, underground room, and made to pick oakum. She also had a diet of hard-boiled pudding for dinner.—Mr. Bridge gave the applicant 10s. from the poor-box, and directed that inquiries should be made as to the truth of the allegations against the workhouse officials.—During the day Dr. Lloyd, the house-surgeon, attended, and explained that it was clear fifteen days after the woman's confinement before he passed her as cured. She was then discharged from the infirmary, and her subsequent treatment rested with the master of the workhouse. Later in the afternoon the relieving officer attended and stated that the master was absent and could not come to the court. The exact dates of the case were as follows:—The woman was confined on the 2nd of September; she was admitted to the infirmary on the 4th; she was discharged from the infirmary on the 17th; and was then sent into the ordinary wards of the workhouse. She was not given oakum to pick as a task but as an occupation, and it was beaten out oakum, which made the work much easier. The room was not underground, and was well warmed. The three younger children were taken in the workhouse with her, and work was found for the elder boy. He himself (the relieving officer) had taken money from his own pocket to fit the boy out to go to work. Mr. Bridge said the applicant appeared to think that a fortnight was a very short time after her confinement, and that she was unable to pick oakum.—The relieving officer said she had never been forced to do so. He was sure Dr. Lloyd was a most humane man.

MYSTERIOUS DEATH.

Mr. Arthur B. pool, died at from the effects found in a wood morning in a condition. He the previous not able to g experiences

CONFESSION OF MURDER BY A GIRL.

A girl named Mary Griffin, 13 years of age, was arrested on Friday at Plymouth, charged on her own confession with having caused the death of a lad named Alfred Delafield, son of a Plymouth tradesman. The deceased, on the 9th of June last, was picked up in a dying condition under one of the embrasures at the Plymouth Citadel, through which he had fallen, a distance of about thirty feet. He had been deprived of the greater part of his clothing, and at the inquest all that could be ascertained was that he had been previously seen in company with a girl about 13 years old, who ran away when the child was picked up. From that time to the present the police have been unable to discover any trace of the girl. Mary Griffin was formerly an inmate of the Staddon House Institution for Friendly Girls, and she confessed that she decoyed the child away from his home, took him to the citadel, and pushed him through the embrasure. The prisoner was brought before the Plymouth magistrates on Saturday and remanded in order that the Home Secretary might be communicated with.

A CABMAN'S ADVENTURE IN PIMLICO.

George Webber, 44, a cabman, living in Vauxhall Walk, Lambeth, attended before Mr. Partridge at the Westminster Police Court on Friday, to answer a charge of stealing a watch, a diamond shoe-pin, and the sum of 17s. from the person of Elphinstone Roe, described on the charge-sheet as a gentleman, of Elphinstone House, Park Avenue, West Norwood.—The prosecutor did not attend, but Mr. Partridge said that he should hear the police evidence.—Sergeant Potts, 25 B, deposed that at a quarter to two that (Friday) morning his attention was attracted by screams of "Murder," and "Police," to a house in High-street, Pimlico. He proceeded thither, and, after endeavouring to force the door, it was opened by the prosecutor in a state of great excitement. Mr. Roe asserted that he had been robbed by the accused, and insisted on locking him up. The cabman said that as he was going home after leaving his work, a woman called him into the house, stating that a gentleman she had met and brought there had gone mad. She begged his assistance whilst she went for a doctor, and he went in and held the gentleman down. The woman, who went away, never returned.—The accused cross-examined the sergeant as to whether the prosecutor did not show signs of delirium tremens, and the officer said that he would not swear that the man was not delirious. He was very excited, but insisted that he had been robbed.—Inspector Fielding, of the B Division, said that he went to the house in High-street at two o'clock in the morning. Some women in the house said that another female, who had left to get a doctor, had been in the company of the prosecutor. Mr. Roe was evidently suffering from the effects of drink. Witness made inquiries, and ascertained that the cabman was called to attend the prosecutor, who was in a sort of fit. Webber bathed the prosecutor's temples with vinegar and water, and on recovery he asserted that he felt the cabman rifling his pockets. He went to the station and charged the accused.—Mr. Partridge asked what had become of the woman who was with the prosecutor.—The inspector said she was a disorderly person, and he did not know where she was. Witness was satisfied that the accused was innocent, and he bore the character of a respectable man.—Mr. Partridge discharged the accused, and marked the sheet, "No foundation for this charge."

ALLEGED EXTENSIVE FORGERY.

At the Marlborough Police Court, on Friday, Prince Shartwell, 41, a well-dressed man, giving an address at Earl's Court, was charged on remand with being concerned with others with forging and uttering a cheque for £370, on the City Bank, Præd-street branch.—Mr. Mullens prosecuted on behalf of the Bankers' Protection Association, and Mr. Freke Palmer, solicitor, defended.—The evidence was that the prisoner got a licensed messenger to go to the bank and cash the cheque, with directions that he was to bring him the cash to Lumley's Hotel, St. James's-street. When the porter arrived at Lumley's he went up to Mr. W. R. Waters, surveyor to Messrs. Lumley, and offered him two bundles of bank notes. At that moment the prisoner, who was a stranger, stepped forward and asked the messenger to walk outside, at the same time telling Mr. Waters that it was all right, the money was for him. Suspecting that the name of the hotel had been used without the authority of the firm for some illegal purpose, Mr. Waters went into the street and saw the prisoner going along in the company of two men, to whom he showed considerable distance, and then stopped the prisoner and gave information to a constable, who took the man to the station. There he made a statement that some strange men had asked him to get the cheque cashed. He produced the £370 in bank notes from his pocket.—Other evidence was called to show that the cheque in question had been abstracted from a book in the possession of Messrs. Aston and Hughes, solicitors, of Edgeware-road, the signatures being a very good imitation of Mr. Hughes's. The money was trust cash the cheque, and the surgeon of Holloway (do), and two other gentlemen, were trustees.—Mr. Cooke committed the prisoner for trial.

DARING HOUSEBREAKERS AT BARNES.

On Friday, between 11.30 a.m. and 4.0 p.m., the house of Mr. L. B. Wheeler, Glenavon, Barnes, was broken into by thieves, and over £100 worth of jewellery and silver was stolen. The house stands in a main road which is much frequented by pedestrians passing from Hammersmith to Barnes Common, but, strangely enough, no person saw the housebreakers. The caretaker left the house locked up at 11.30, leaving a watch-dog within. Mr. Wheeler, on his arrival home, at four o'clock, found the whole place in the utmost confusion, doors, drawers, and presses being forced and their contents ransacked. The dog had been secured by the thieves and was locked up in the bath-room. An entrance had been effected by the conservatory windows, and by means of chisels and jemmes the thieves had forced their way into every room, turning out everything of value. Mrs. Wheeler's jewel case contained £50 worth of jewellery, comprising a pearl ring, rings, emerald

THE NEW WIMBLEDON.

A largely attended meeting was held at Newbury on Thursday, under the presidency of the mayor, to advocate the claims of the Churn site for the annual meetings of the National Rifle Association. Mr. Mount, M.P., moved the first resolution.—That this meeting, composed of members of Parliament, the mayors of the boroughs, military officers, and influential residents in Berkshire and adjoining counties, desires to express to the council of the National Rifle Association its satisfaction that the claims which the Churn site presents for the future meetings of the association have received their favourable consideration. The meeting would further express the hope that as the permanent advantage of the Berkshire Downs at Churn for shooting competitions, and also as a training ground for troops, have been acknowledged, and pointed out by most competent authorities, the site will be selected by the council.—The resolution was seconded by the mayor of Winchester, supported by Mr. Wroughton, M.P., Mr. George Palmer, Colonel Sir Lumley Graham, Colonel Cooper King, and Mr. J. C. Fidler, and adopted unanimously. Mr. Murdoch, M.P., proposed the second resolution:—"That this meeting desires to impress upon the directors of the Great Western Railway Company the importance to their line of the proposed annual meeting of the National Rifle Association and Camp of Instruction at Churn, and to express its earnest hope that every effort will be made to meet the wishes and necessities of the council of the National Rifle Association as to the transit of troops and stores." This was seconded by the mayor of Oxford, supported by Colonel Howard Vincent, M.P., and Sir Henry Elliott, and carried. A Windsor correspondent stated that a new site has been submitted as one suitable to be offered to the National Rifle Association for the future Wimbledon. This site is near Staines and about four miles from Windsor Castle, and is situated on land at Yoveney and Moor farms, and covers 700 acres. The site has been inspected by Lord Wootton, and Mr. Hoey, engineer, pronounces it to be one of the finest that could be settled upon. Sergeant Bulmer, the Queen's prize-man of 1885, also speaks favourably of the site. It is further stated that the site indicated will be more convenient in many ways and less expensive than other sites already before the public. Deputations from Staines, Windsor, and Egham will wait on the National Rifle Association and offer them any assistance that may be required. On Friday afternoon a deputation from the County Rifle Association visited the site of the proposed new Wimbledon on Cannock Chase. The associations of Kent, Lancashire, Warwickshire, Westmoreland, and Leicestershire were represented, and they were shown over the proposed range by members of the local corps. They were highly pleased with the pleasantness of the situation, while the railway facilities by which the Chase can be reached from the various parts of the kingdom gave them satisfaction.

DETERMINED SUICIDE AT BETHNAL GREEN.

Mr. A. Hodgkinson, the deputy coroner for North-east Middlesex, held an inquest on Friday at the Whitlington and Cat, Church-road, Bethnal Green, on the body of Patrick Brien, aged 62, a watchman, lately living at 1, York-place.—The evidence of the widow showed that the deceased went into his bed-room at 2.30 p.m. on Wednesday last and soon after was found hanging to the bed-post by a handkerchief quite dead. He had threatened to commit suicide twice before, and last Monday would have killed his wife if he had not been prevented by the neighbours, so the widow stated.—The jury returned a verdict of suicide while temporarily insane.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE OF A LADY IN DUBLIN.

A lady, about 40 years of age, attempted suicide in Phoenix Park, Dublin, on Friday night. A priest walking in the People's Garden found her lying unconscious, with three empty half-ounces bottles marked "tincture of opium" bearing the names of different chemists, in a handbag beside her. Her dress indicated a good position in life, and a sum of £3 was found on her. She was removed to the hospital, where she partially recovered.

LONDON BAKERS AND THE WEIGHTS AND MEASURES BILL.

At the Conservative Club, Oakley-place, Old Kent-road, on Thursday evening, the first of a series of meetings to be held in London by master bakers, to protest against Clauses 28 and 29 of the Weights and Measures Bill, was held, and was very largely attended. The chair was occupied by Mr. Loeber, and the meeting was addressed by Mr. J. R. Kelly, M.P., who urged the trade to endeavour to obtain the withdrawal of the clauses in their own interests as well as in those of the community, for he believed the clauses were unjust, and he would do all in his power to oppose them (hear).—Mr. Gent-Davis, M.P., was of the same opinion, and exhorted the trade to united effect.—Mr. Baumann, M.P., declined at present to vote one way or the other, because, in the first place, he represented a constituency in Parliament and, in the second place, he was a supporter of Her Majesty's Government, and as the Government must have some reason for introducing the Bill (a Voice: "None") he desired to study it in all its bearings.—After a lengthy discussion, in which several master bakers took part, it was resolved, "That the said clauses would unfairly harass the trade, and place it under restrictions which would be unnecessary in the interests of the community as they would be impossible to the master bakers, and should be withdrawn from the Bill."—It having been agreed to forward copies of the resolution to the President of the Board of Trade and to the Parliamentary representatives to South London, the meeting pledged itself to spare no pains to force the withdrawal of the clauses.

THE THEFT OF A MAIL BAG.

Herbert James Leadbeater, an ex-convict, was charged at Dowsbury on Friday, with stealing a mail bag, containing securities to the value of £50,000, belonging to the Postmaster-general.—The evidence showed that Inspector Richards, Detective Howells, and Mr. Kirby captured the prisoner at Morley on Thursday night, when he admitted that he was guilty.—He was remanded for a week.—Nearly the whole of the property has been recovered.

CRICKET.

"AUSTRALIANS."
—(Continued on page 2.)

CHRONICLES OF THE "CROOKED" CLUB.

BY
JAMES GREENWOOD,
AUTHOR OF "TATTERED TALES" AND "OUR SATURDAY NIGHTS."

XII.—HANDSOME JACK ROSEBLADE.

The fact of his having given his name for proposition as "Handsome Jack Roseblade," and his being resolute to retain the complimentary prefix, although the member responsible for his introduction had ventured delicately to hint that it might be regarded as somewhat out of keeping with reality, the Crooked were not unnaturally looking to expect that, albeit, vain and conceited, they should find the candidate a really good-looking fellow.

The general amazement, therefore, was all the greater when he was led in blindfold by brother Easper.

In the first place, it was not necessary to bandage both his eyes, as one of them was already sightless, and the green silk handkerchief had been bound askew about his brow seemingly with the design of making his visual deficiency apparent. He was baldheaded and deeply-pitted through small-pox. Still a young man, not more than five-and-twenty, he was tall and dapper built, but haggard-looking, and with all the appearance of one whose frequent fate it was to wrestle with adverse circumstances, and, as a rule, to get the worst of the encounter.

Duly admonished by the president as to what at present was expected of him, Mr. Roseblade put his hand into the breast-pocket of his coat and produced a neat packet of cards.

"Before I proceed to submit my claim to be admitted a member of the Crooked Club," he remarked, "I would beg as a favour that these photographs may be handed round to those present. I ask it in common justice to my proposer, and in order that you, Mr. President, and the members assembled may see that I used to be, and contrasting the picture with what I am now, be the more disposed to give me a sympathetic hearing."

The portrait in question was duly distributed by the knock-kneed waiter. It was that of an exceptionally good-looking individual—not of a handsome man; it was too dandified for that. The eyes were languishingly expressive, and the white and even teeth purposely revealed by an affected simper, and the pretty visage was crowned with a luxuriant crop of curling hair. It was so unlike the person who stood there before them and who claimed to be the original, that there were doubting murmurs on the subject.

"You don't seem to be able to realise that such a frightful change in a human being is possible," remarked Mr. Roseblade, his voice tremulous with emotion. "You cannot understand such a hideous metamorphosis being natural. It is not natural. It comes of my being hag-ridden. I am cursed with a witch-wife, gentlemen! My existence is one protracted misery. I hate her with all my heart. I have told her so ten thousand times to her face, so that if she is here, though invisible to us at the present moment, it can't make much difference. I hate her, I say, with all my heart, and would do anything almost to escape from her, but I am powerless to do so. I swear I would much prefer ending my days in penal servitude, especially if I might first earn my punishment by putting her out of the world, but it cannot be done. I have tried it, and therefore I know it cannot."

"My friend," the president promptly interrupted the speaker at this point, "let me warn you that we cannot countenance any such confession as your last spoken words seem to point to. If you have really been guilty of attempting to take the life of a fellow-creature, and that, as you seem to hint, premeditatedly and in cold blood, you may spare yourself the trouble of relating your story. We don't wish to hear it, and it would do you no good if we did."

"I take you at your word, Mr. President," returned the strange candidate. "I am not guilty of attempting the life of a fellow-creature. I do not acknowledge her as such. Nor will you, or I am much mistaken, when you have heard what I have to relate to you."

"I must inform you that my acquaintance with the precious family of which the she-dragon I am tied to is a member, dates back to a time when I had no thoughts of getting married at all. I could claim to be 'Handsome Jack Roseblade,' then. It was at that time I had the photograph taken, of which you have seen a copy. But it does not do me full justice. It does not give you my complexion which was that of a born lady, rather than of a man, or, the colour of my eyes, which were irresistible, and of the true violet hue."

"You will say that this is the talk of a vain coxcomb. I plead guilty, gentlemen. Beauty was a fatal gift to me, and prevented my looking at things as a man of the world should. I might have married money. I gave you my word of honour that at that period the women were mad after Handsome Jack, and of a picked half-dozen, any one would have followed him to the altar if he had condescended to hold up his finger. But the satiety of the other sex blinded him to his own interest."

"I am, of course, speaking of myself. I was intoxicated with the delight of basking in the sunshine and flattery among the flowers, and scornfully scoffed at the idea of any woman robbing me of my liberty. You will excuse my dwelling at such length on my personal attractions. My object in doing so is that you may properly estimate the presumption of a mere shop-girl who, because I was attracted by her pretty face and made myself agreeable to her, thought fit to think that I had matrimonial intentions."

"The thing was so utterly absurd on the face of it, that, though I am as ill-disposed as any one to speak spitefully of the dead, I can't believe that the girl she pretended was real, or that, in her heart, the young lady I am alluding to was disappointed at all. As for the false vows and promises she reproached me with uttering, what handsome man who amuses himself with making a girl believe he is in love with her, does not make vows he never means to keep? She begins at a very tender age to read romances and novels that put her up to that kind of thing, you may be very sure, and if she goes wrong she does so with her eyes open, and it is her own fault and no one else's."

"I told her so when she came with her brat in her arms, begging and praying, and trying to get round me with a rigmole about being alone in the world, despised and shunned by every one. There was only one answer to that, 'I, what the devil different treatment can you expect from me? Be off about your business, and leave me alone.' I was not at the time aware of the hateful stock she came of, or I might have seen the wisdom of letting her down more easily."

"It was not her broken heart that led her to drown herself with the youngster in the canal; it was the beastly vindictive blood in her veins, that the letter she had written me, and the hope that the letter would get me into trouble at the coroner's inquest. But she missed her wicked aim there. The beadle who had the management of matters at the mortuary to which they carried her was a wide-awake chap. It was he who found the letter on the bosom of the body, and, having read it—my name and address was given in full—he brought it to me on the quiet, and wished to know if I should consider it a sovereign. I gave him a couple of guineas, and he took it of course."

that he had died first and she shortly afterwards, and that she had left me her money—a matter of six or seven thousand pounds—until I chanced to see the advertisement in a newspaper. It is one of the fatal effects on a man possessing fascinating manners and appearance that he should seek pay company, and my money dwindled. It lasted me five years after the little story I have just related to you, and I still had enough remaining to start a business of my own. I opened a fancy tobacconist's near King's Cross, letting the premises above the shop. One of my lodgers was a mysterious party—an elderly woman. She told me when she came that she was just from abroad, and could give me no references; but, instead, she paid a quarter's rent in advance. She was a widow, she said, and her name was Mrs. Naomi Brike. 'If any letters come for you,' I said to her, 'will they be addressed?' 'No letters will come,' she made answer. 'They would be of no use to me if they did come, for, to tell you the truth, I am unable to write or read.'

"Well, as I have already told you, my lucky windfall of a small fortune came to my knowledge by means of a newspaper advertisement, which was why, I suppose, that I got into a habit of glancing down the column where such information usually appears whenever I took a paper in hand. One day in the Times I lighted on the name of my lodger, Naomi Brike. It was an odd name, and it was only natural that I should read to what it referred. It was an offer of fifty pounds for any information respecting the party in question, who was entitled to an extensive estate in Cumberland. It seemed somehow that there was more interest for me in the advertisement than appeared on the surface, and I did not act on the impulse of the moment, which was to seek my lodger at once and acquaint her with her good fortune, assuming, of course, that she was the Naomi Brike alluded to. I should have mentioned that I was no longer the handsome man I had been. Five years of loose living had made an alteration in me; still, I was at least good-looking. My lodger was not. She was fifty, if a day; a tall, fair-framed woman, with hands and wrists like a man, and a swarthy complexion, and heavy black eyes as though of the slipper race. Five years before she had come to me with all the wealth of Egypt to back her, and offered to marry me. I should have laughed myself into a fit probably, but the fact is, the fancy to seek my speculation had turned into a passion, and I was determined to have a chance! The old woman—my lodger—led the life of a hermit. She had no one to see her, she scarcely ever went out, and as she herself had informed me she could neither read nor write. It was impossible, therefore, that she could gain any information from a newspaper. What was more to the purpose that came into my mind the first time I had seen and spoken to her, it seemed evident that she was not insensible to my personal attractions. But that was such a common occurrence as regards the old, as well as the young, of the sex that at the time I barely noticed it. But it was worth thinking of now, and, to be sure, she was old and tough-looking, and ugly, but an extensive estate in Cumberland or anywhere else, when put in the scale, more than outweighed such disadvantages; and, to make a long story short, I thought over the matter and finally arrived at the desperate resolution that, if after cautious inquiry, I felt sure that she was the right party, I would say nothing to her about the advertisement, but make up to her with a view to matrimony."

"Well, gentlemen, to guard against making a fatal mistake, I took every preliminary precaution. I did not hurry matters. I saw her more frequently, and made myself agreeable, and she encouraged me. I asked her in a chatty way if she had friends at Bedford, as I thought I remembered some people of her name there, and she replied that she was a Cumberland woman, and that she had no friends there but one, a lady, who was far above her in worldly position, and she had no correspondence with them for years. 'She is my godmother,' said the cunning old cat, 'and I was christened Naomi after her, and she always said that I should be remembered in her will; but she comes of a long-lived stock, and she will last longer than I shall, very likely.'

I did not hesitate after that. I made myself more agreeable still to her, and in less than a fortnight proposed to her, and we went down into some little country place and were married."

It was the most infernal swindle that ever was concocted. She did not keep me long in the dark as to the depth of it. She waited only till we got back to London, which was the same afternoon, and then she flung off the mask, and faced me, and told me everything. And she told me that she was a Cumberland woman, and that she had no friends there but one, a lady, who was far above her in worldly position, and she had no correspondence with them for years. 'She is my godmother,' said the cunning old cat, 'and I was christened Naomi after her, and she always said that I should be remembered in her will; but she comes of a long-lived stock, and she will last longer than I shall, very likely.'

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A SUNDERLAND SCANDAL.

Thomas Travers Potts, consulting engineer, was brought up on remand at a special sitting of the Sunderland Police Court this week, charged with carnally knowing a young girl, named Ada Eleanor Rogers, aged 15.—Louisa Graham said she was 16 years of age on the 5th of February last. She resided with her grandfather, James S. B. Street, Sunderland. She was at the Avenue Theatre on a Monday night in November last, and afterwards went to Mr. Potts's house. There were other young women there, all about her age. One was named Edith Clarkson, another Ada Rogers, Maggie Bennett, and another. They all had supper there, and Mr. Potts had supper with them. After supper they all went upstairs together, Mr. Potts also. Edith Clarkson and witness went to bed in one room, and the prisoner and the other girls went to a bedroom higher up the stairs. Witness said she left the house on the 25th of December. Rogers left before that. She remembered the prisoner giving Rogers some money to go to Bishop Auckland to her sister's, because she could not behave herself. Witness remembered Inspector Carter going to her house, and she told Mr. Potts that he had been asking about Ada.—Elizabeth Muttitt said she was 18 years of age on the 17th of July last. She resided at 1, Stanhope-street. She had made a statement in reference to this case, and she was 17 years of age when that statement was made. She first knew the prisoner last summer, at the Newcastle Exhibition. He asked her to go to his house. She was away from her home at the time, and she went to his house in October last. Ada Rogers was there when she went; no one else. Witness slept in what was known as the Crawford room, which was next door to Mr. Potts's bedroom. She did not observe where Rogers went, but Rogers came out of Potts's room the next morning. She saw both come out of the room, Rogers first. Witness slept with Mr. Potts and Ada in Mr. Potts's room, and continued doing so for about twelve weeks.—Ada Eleanor Rogers, a very young-looking girl, said she was 16 years old on the 23rd of August last. Her mother resided in Railway-street. She came from London on the 14th inst. She had been there for about three weeks. She went to London because her mother would not take her in, and her brother would not allow her to go to the house. She was before the bench on a charge of drunkenness on January 6th last. She had been staying at Mr. Potts's house before that. She remembered the other girls coming to the house. Witness and the girl Muttitt had slept with Potts many times. Muttitt was turned out of the house, and witness was turned out a fortnight afterwards.—The Mayor: Why were you turned out?—Because another girl was brought to the house, named Taylor. There were five girls in the house altogether. The same night that she was turned out of the house, she had no place to go to, and she returned. All three girls went to the house one night, but found the doors locked, and they slept in the front garden, close against the windows, during the night. The next morning Mr. Potts sent in.—Mr. Strachan: Before you went to Potts's house, had you been doing anything?—Witness: When my mother and brother would not let me in, I used to go on the streets. I did that for a few months.—Did you not tell Potts that you were 17?—Yes.—Mr. Bowley: Why did you tell him you were 17?—Because I had nowhere to go, and I did not like to tell him I was so young. I never told him I was only 15. Mr. Potts said I looked older than 17, and I said so too.—The Mayor: Where did you first meet him?—On the Moor Edge. I used to carry fish to his house.—Elizabeth Rogers, mother of the last witness, said she resided at 45, Railway-street. Ada was 16 in August last.—By Mr. Strachan: Knowing what my daughter was, I had no desire to prosecute Mr. Potts at all.—Detective-Inspector Ridley said the warrant for the apprehension of Mr. Potts was placed in his hands. He could not execute it, because Mr. Potts had absconded. The warrant was issued in January last.—Sub-inspector Law said Mr. Potts surrendered himself on the 6th inst. He said he would have come before, but when it suited him, it did not suit Mr. Nelson, his solicitor, and when the time suited Mr. Nelson, it did not suit prisoner.—The defendant was ultimately committed for trial.

"SUDDEN DEATH WOULD BE SUDDEN GLORY."

The Birmingham coroner has had to inquire into the death of John Warren, a colour-sergeant in the Salvation Army, which took place a few days ago, under extraordinary circumstances. The deceased was formerly a heavy drinker, but joined the Salvation Army four years ago. On Monday evening he was addressing an open-air meeting, and, speaking of his former life, exclaimed, "I am prepared to meet my God; sudden death would be sudden glory." He had proceeded but a few sentences further when he fell down and died. The doctor said deceased's heart was affected, and the cause of death was syncope from excitement. A verdict in accordance with this evidence was returned.

A YOUNG WOMAN'S APPLICATION.

A young German woman, named Emma Heveland, applied for a summons against her lover at the Barnet Police Court, before the Earl of Strathford and other magistrates. The applicant stated that she resided at 183, Carlton-road, West, but had previously been living with Mr. William West, of 3, Grove Side, Lytton-road, New Barnet, and on the strength of his representations she had allowed him to have a 2124 belated to her. Finding that the promise was not likely to be kept she left him, but on the 12th inst. she went to his house to demand the return of her money, when he fired five shots at her with a revolver. She now asked for a summons against him for assault. In answer to the bench, the applicant could not say whether the weapon was loaded with blank or ball cartridge. She stood some little distance from Mr. West, and he might only have sought to frighten her. She certainly was not afraid for her life.—His lordship said the bench would like to make some inquiries before granting the summons. Inspector Nutt and Detective Bradbrook should investigate the matter, and the applicant could come again at the next court.

IMPRISONMENT FOR KISSING A LADY.

At Heywood, a labourer named John Morley, 28, was charged with assaulting Annie McGregor Sutherland, aged 15, the daughter of Major Sutherland, of Bury Old-road, Heywood. According to the young lady's evidence the prisoner on the night of Saturday, the 15th inst., clasped her round the waist and kissed her several times. The magistrates said they had no alternative but to enforce the extreme penalty of the law, and committed Morley to six months' imprisonment with hard labour.

ROASTED TO DEATH.

A man, named James Paterson, has met with a shocking death at Auckland Park Colliery, Bishop Auckland, Durham. He was employed on the top of the coke-ovens, and in stepping over a flue which is ten feet deep and six feet wide, used for conducting the flames from the coke-ovens to heat the boilers, the top gave way and he fell into the midst of the fire and was instantly consumed. The trunk, minus arms and legs, was dragged out a charred mass of bones. The deceased was 28 years old and leaves a widow and three little children.

FATAL TIGHT-ROPE ACCIDENT.

There was great excitement at Angers on Sunday evening. The holiday folk had turned out en masse on the local Champ-de-Mars to witness the performance of a tight-rope walker, he blaze of fireworks on a rope upwards of 100 feet high, and the crowd endeavored to further displays—the poor man lost his footing and fell into the ground. He was

AN INFAMOUS TRAFFIC.

The Russian police, a St. Petersburg correspondent says, have recently discovered the existence at Odessa and Warsaw of well-organised bands, the members of which, under different false pretences, have persuaded a number of young Russian girls to leave their homes and to go with them abroad, ordinarily to Hamburg, where they are embarked on board transatlantic steamers bound more especially for the great ports of South America. It is stated that Russia and Austria have their central office at Hamburg. The agents receive up to 5,000 roubles for every attractive victim they succeed in bringing on board a steamer. The Russian police is joining with that of Hamburg in putting an end to this infamous trade.

A FATAL BOXING BOUT.

An inquest was held on Tuesday night by Mr. G. P. Wyatt, the Camberwell coroner, at the George and Dragon, St. George's-road, Camberwell, touching the death of William Collins, aged 30, the son of a painter, residing at 26, Sultan-street, Camberwell.—William Baxter, a very small boy, aged 8, living at 78, Sultan-street, said that on the evening of the 14th he was playing with the deceased and a number of other boys in Sultan-street, Camberwell, at "horses." They left off their game and started boxing. The witness and the deceased formed one couple. The witness hit the deceased on the ear, and he fell down and seemed as if he was dead.—Richard James Collins, 14, who said he did not know the nature of an oath, told the jury that the deceased was his brother. On Friday, the 14th inst., he was playing with the deceased and other boys at "fighting men." Baxter punched his brother behind the ear, and he then fell down and said, "Oh, I am dead now." The deceased had previously hit the other boy during the play, and when he fell his head struck the stone pavement.—A Mrs. Flynn said she saw the deceased lying on the ground. She carried him home, and he was afterwards taken to the doctor's.—Dr. Galle, of 129, Camberwell-road, deposed to seeing the deceased at his surgery on Friday night, the 14th inst. He was evidently suffering from concussion, and the witness advised his removal to a hospital, but his parents elected to take him home. The witness gave directions that the boy should be kept as quiet as possible, and that he was to be communicated with only in case of an emergency. Early on the morning of the 15th instant he was informed that the boy was dead. A post mortem examination disclosed the fact that death was due to the rupture of one of the blood vessels of the brain. There was an extensive bruise on the scalp behind the right ear, and a corresponding clot of blood on the brain underneath. The witness thought this had been brought about by contact with some hard substance.—The jury returned a verdict of death from misadventure.

A REGULAR BRUTE.

John Holloway, who described himself as a fishmonger, was charged at Wandsworth Police Court with committing a violent assault upon Louisa Shane, a woman living in Grant-road, Battersea.—The complainant said she had kept the prisoner for more than three years. She returned home at night on the 15th inst. a little before twelve o'clock, and he asked her if she had bought him any tobacco. She replied she had not. He then treated her cruelly, and struck her in the face with his fist, blackening her eye. The following morning he dragged her out of bed by the hair of her head, and threw a quantity of dirty water over her. He also struck her several violent blows with a ginger beer bottle, threw a stool fender at her, cut her hand with a knife, and afterwards turned her out of the house.—Mr. Plowden: Did you provoke him?—Witness: No; he struck me because he could not have the run of my pocket.—The prisoner accused the witness of returning home the worse for drink, but this she denied.—Mrs. Collins, a neighbour, proved seeing the prisoner turn the complainant out of doors.—Police-constable Hopkins said that on Sunday morning last he heard cries of "Police" and "Murder," and, on arriving at the house in Grant-road, found the complainant standing on the doorstep, and covered with blood. Her face was badly bruised, and she had a cut on her hand. He arrested the prisoner, who admitted striking the woman because she refused to let him have his trousers.—Mr. Plowden said the prisoner had been guilty of a cruel and cowardly assault. Women must be protected from men like the prisoner, whom he ordered to be imprisoned for three months with hard labour, and to enter into recognisances to keep the peace for a further term of six months.

A CRUEL HUSBAND.

William Thompson, an engineer, living in Stewin-street, Chelsea, appeared at Westminster Police Court, to a summons at the instance of Esther, his wife, who complained that he detained her clothes, which she valued at about a sovereign.—The parties had been married nine years, and in April last the wife summoned the husband before Mr. D'Eyncourt for assaulting her. She then admitted that she had pawned some of his things to bet small amounts on horse races, and had lost a sum of 7s. 6d. From that time the complainant has never been permitted shelter under her husband's roof, and she has been in and out of the workhouse, and in desperate straits. When she has applied at this court her indiscretion was remembered, and spoken of, but as the woman was destitute, and urged that her offence should not for ever be a bar to getting justice and the necessities of life, she was allowed a summons free.—Complainant now stated that, through the guardians of Chelsea, her husband agreed to pay her 4s. a week, but he got this miserable pittance reduced to 3s. by asserting, contrary to the fact, that she was earning 14s. a week herself. She had only been able to get casual employment as a scrubber, and at times had been allowed a shilling. She had not received any allowance since then.—Defendant said his wife neglected his home and two children, and he would never live with her again.—Mr. D'Eyncourt told him that if he would not live with her he must allow her something more than 3s. a week. The poor woman could not live on that, and if the amount was not increased he should advise her to apply for a summons for maintenance, as his action legally amounted to desertion. On the summons now before him he could only order the defendant to give the complainant her box of clothes.—The woman (crying) said she could carry the box to Hammer-smith, and had not a penny in the world.—Mr. D'Eyncourt gave her half-a-crown out of the poor-box, to pay the expense of a cab, and advised her husband to treat her a little more generously. If he did not, in a month's time she could apply for a summons against him.

THE EGHAM RIGHT OF WAY DISPUTE.

Since the animated scene at Egham on the night of the 13th July last, when the ratepayers in a body angrily removed the rails which obstructed the footpath leading from the Windsor-road across Yard Mead to the River Thames, a process of doing and undoing has been going on between Mr. Oades and those interested in maintaining the right of way. Mr. Oades, finding a bank which he threw up at the entrance to the path was as quickly removed, thought he would prevent the public from using the road and the field. The heavy rains which followed so far favoured him as to make the ditch for the moment impassable, but, not to be baffled, the claimants of the right had planks placed across the ditch, and once again Mr. Oades was defeated. All his attempts to close the path being of no avail, he instituted proceedings against certain of the parishioners for damage to his property, trespass, &c., so that the case will now be decided in the Law Courts. It is stated that the solicitors to the National Footpath Preservation Association have undertaken to defend the action on behalf of the defendants.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

THE MYSTERY OF ASKDALE. By Edith Herand. One vol. Published by Digby and Long, 18, Boulevard-street.—Both in plot and execution this novel has some slight merit. Not the least is that the authoress plunges right into her story in the first few pages, thus catching a good grip of her readers at starting. Here and there the interest flags, but on the whole it is tolerably sustained. More attention to characterisation would have improved this tale. The leading personages are flimsy creations, scarcely stamped with any impress of individuality. Movement and action are the authoress's strong points, and thanks to these gifts, her yarn rattles along with such spirit that the average reader is carried too quickly for criticism. A reasonably good novel, but the same hand might—and we hope will—produce a better.

RIVEN ASUNDER. By Howard J. Goldamid. One vol. Price 1s. Published by Vistelly and Co., Henrietta-street, Covent Garden.—Mr. Goldamid made a great blunder, we think, when he gave an autobiographical form to this story. It detracts largely from the reader's interest to be carried back by the supposed narrator to the time of his childhood. We suppose Mr. Howard's idea was that this would impart an air of reality to the fiction. To a limited extent, it may answer that end, but at the cost of creating a constant sense of weariness. The hero's repinings are especially tiresome; almost as irritating as Carlyle's monotonous remorse for having failed to properly value his wife until she was dead and buried. Were it not for this grave defect the story would have much to recommend it. The writing is vigorous, the plot deftly worked out, and the interest fairly sustained, except where the supposed author obtrudes his personality too violently.

MRS. GRANT'S MYSTERIOUS LINGER. By Gerald Graham. One vol. Price 1s. Published by Digby and Long, 18 Boulevard-street.—It may be as well to mention that the title of this volume is that of the first of the five stories it contains. They are pleasantly written, but being of somewhat slight texture, the book would best be used when travelling by rail or on some other occasion for light reading. It might be aptly entitled "A batch of Kill-Times," that being its evident aim.

ANGELING FOR PIKE. By John Bickerdyke. Illustrated. One vol. Price 1s. Published by L. Upcott Gill, 170 Strand.—Herein are laid down the most approved rules for ensuring the fresh water shark, together with a description of the appliances best calculated to insure his capture. So, if any neophyte wishes to learn the art of catching pike, he has only to study Mr. Bickerdyke's counsels—and to practise them afterwards—to make sure of success. Perhaps, however, we ought to mention that in order to catch jack, it is necessary to fish waters where jack are. We have known instances in which the omission of this simple precaution led to bitter disappointments.

NO WAY OUT THIS. By E. M. Manning. One vol. Price 1s. Published by Digby and Long, 18, Boulevard-street.—Is this a first effort? It bears many marks of the novice's hand. If it be, we have only one thing to say; let it be the last, unless the author can do a great deal better. We have rarely read more inane stuff, and it has not even the merit of being written in good English.

A MISSING BRIDEGROOM.

At the Westminster Police Court, an elderly man, who was among the applicants to Mr. D'Eyncourt, said he wished to have his worship's advice on behalf of his daughter. The young woman was to have been married on the 9th inst., and everything was ready, the expectant bridegroom having purchased the necessary furniture for the home, and arranged all the preliminaries of the wedding. He failed, however, to put in an appearance at the church, and has since been ascertained that on the morning of the Wednesday previous he left his home. He had never returned, and his friends had not since heard of him, nor did they know his whereabouts.—Mr. D'Eyncourt remarked that he could not bring the bridegroom back, and asked the applicant what he wanted.—The Applicant: Of course, the goods my daughter paid for with her own money belong to her, but what about the furniture the young man bought for the home? Suppose my girl sold the things, how would she stand? (Laughter.)—Mr. D'Eyncourt: I can't tell you; it is rather a complicated affair.—The Applicant: There's another thing. The young man had my daughter's gold watch to take to the City to be repaid. That disappeared when he did it—it's gone too. (Laughter.)—Mr. D'Eyncourt: Did you have a summons for detaining the watch.—The Applicant: That's no good. I tell you what I shall do, guv'nor. I shall sell the things myself, taking it on my own responsibility. That's the best thing. Let some one take out a summons against me. Good morning. (Loud laughter.)

DISORDERLY CONDUCT AT THE PROMENADE CONCERTS.

At the Bow-street Police Court, Frederick Anderson, well-dressed, of 9, Victoria Mansions, Westminster, was charged with behaving in a disorderly manner at the Promenade Concerts at Covent Garden Theatre, and refusing to quit when requested, and further with assaulting three police officers by striking and kicking them at the same time and place.—Police-constable 242 E deposed to being called to Covent Garden Theatre, where he found the prisoner struggling with another man. As he declined to leave he was taken to the station. On the way he heard the witness by kicking him on the leg.—Detective-sergeant Scandrett said he saw the prisoner in the Promenade Concerts with another man, both of them drunk and quarrelling. Another man and girl apparently known to the prisoner were there, and a struggle took place, and the other man knocked the prisoner down, which caused a great commotion. The girl was clinging to the prisoner. A constable was requested to remove the prisoner, and the witness endeavoured to induce him to go. "Oh, the prisoner then turned round and said, 'Struck him a violent blow on the left cheek.'—Detective Tremblett, who was with the last witness, deposed to having been kicked in the stomach by the prisoner.—The latter, in defence, stated that the row arose from his friend trying to prevent him from leaving, as he desired to do, knowing that he had had too much to drink. He was certainly annoyed at being laid hold of by the police.—Mr. Vaughan said the concerts were held for the pleasure of sober persons, and drunken people had no right to be present at them. He fined the prisoner 40s., or one month's hard labour.

CANDIDATES FOR MATRIMONY.

The arrival of the Heka at New York, says a correspondent, presented a novel case under the law forbidding the landing of immigrants who had been deported under contract. Twenty-four young women admitted that they had arrived under engagements to marry, entered into through a matrimonial agency. Orders to detain them were issued, but the matter was reconsidered, and the weddings will be permitted.

PUBLICATIONS.

BOOKS! BOOKS!! BOOKS!!!
OLD, RARE, AND CURIOUS.—The Bride of the First Vampire, by Paul de Kock; 1s. 6d., post free. Also "The Pompeii," or Love and Passion, Memoirs of Rose Pompeii, by Belia de la Serron, by Dumas; 5s. price. Lists free. Books bought or exchanged.
SIDNEY WILLIAMS, 278, Strand, London.
SCHILD'S LADIES' MAGAZINE.
OCTOBER READY. Price 1d.; post free, 2d. Seventy Illustrations of Useful Winter Styles, Oct. Pattern of Outdoor Jacket, with Vest—S. MILLER, 10, Southampton-street, Strand, London, and all Newsagents.
SCHILD'S MOTHER'S HELP.
OCTOBER READY. Price 1d.; post free, 2d. Seventy Illustrations of Children's Outfits, and of Children's Gowns, Hats, Caps, &c.—S. MILLER, 10, Southampton-street, Strand, London, and all Newsagents.

OUR OMNIBUS.

THE M.P.

The thanks of the public are owing to Mr. Blundell Maple for obtaining from the Local Government Board some valuable information about the new County Councils. An elector can, it appears, only give one vote to any particular candidate, and women are not eligible as candidates. A good deal of doubt surrounded both of these points, and Mr. Maple's timely action will probably save thousands of votes from being dissipated. There is certain to be a great deal of confusion at the first trial of the electoral machinery.

It is announced that the Gaelic Athletic Association team, which has just started for New York, will give "exhibitions of Irish national games and pastimes" before returning to Ireland. As the association bears the reputation of being considerably tainted with Fenianism, the programme will probably include dynamite operations, games with surgical knives, the pastime of whipping young women in public, and landlord shooting. The tour would be sure to pay handsomely if managed on these lines.

The Sikh campaign is being carried out by both sides in quite a model manner. A telegram says "the opposing forces are still engaged in watching one another's movements from a safe distance." Even Quakers might go down to battle on these conditions. But the people of India may well grudge having to pay for a military adventure which has about as much reality of fighting as a modern prize fight for the championship of the world. If the Tibetans will not clear out of Sikh of their own accord, they should be hunted out.

How soon will the Parnell Commission come to an end? Not much before Christmas, I expect; an immense amount of evidence will be produced by both sides, while it is not improbable that additional witnesses will be summoned by the court from the other side of the Atlantic. Both parties to the trial express unbounded confidence in victory, the Parnellites being, perhaps, the more cocky of the two. It will be a remarkable investigation, however, quite without parallel in our forensic annals. The evening papers will benefit immensely; it is quite a vocation to them to have such a free flowing trial of sensational turned on at the dull season of the year.

Is Mr. Gladstone in favour of or against Local Option? One of his innumerable correspondents has attempted to draw the wily old gentleman on this question, but without success. Mr. Gladstone contents himself with replying that "by a reasonable use of the principle great reforms might be made in the liquor question." Yes, but what is "reasonable use"? The teetotalers make no secret of their determination, were Local Option secured, to shut up every public-house in districts where that was the wish of a bare majority of the inhabitants. Would Mr. Gladstone consider that "reasonable" or tyrannical?

I see that Mr. Morley has consented to deliver a political harangue at Wrexham next month. It is to be hoped rather than expected that he will take advantage of the opportunity to correct the egregious blunders into which his need leader fell when lately discoursing in the same locality. Even the most thorough-going teetotaler now admit that their adored apostle made a hideous mess of it in his Eistedfod addresses, more particularly in his references to Bombs and Poland.

Mr. Chamberlain's plan for the regeneration of Ireland by a prodigious outlay of public money does not find much favour amongst the Unionist party. Why should Paddy's dishonesty be rewarded by enabling him to obtain land at less than the market price? That, as I conceive, would be the broad result of the Chamberlain scheme; there is plenty of Irish land which Paddy could buy at a very moderate price, and if he prefers to keep his hoarded savings in the bank it is his business, he hopes, by continued turbulence, to get his holding for nothing. All the same, Mr. Chamberlain deserves every credit for making another attempt to solve the eternal Irish problem.

Mr. Cairne is such a stalwart advocate of temperance that teetotalers would do well to give heed to the remonstrance he has just addressed to them. He perceives a tendency among them to trust too much to legislative remedies and political agitation, instead of directing their efforts to convert the unregenerate. As he truly said, neither local option nor the direct veto could be brought into operation in any district unless the majority of the inhabitants were in its favour. The first thing is, therefore, to win over the majority, and that can only be done by energetically carrying on the teetotal propaganda. Mr. Cairne has the courage to proclaim his belief that even if the Local Option Bill were passed to-morrow, not a single large town in the United Kingdom would put it in force.

The Marquis of Bath hit the mark in his capital speech to the Conservative Club when he described Mr. Gladstone as going in for the ration of Wales and Scotland from England to punish the English people for not allowing Ireland to break away. A certain feminine spitefulness often shows itself in Mr. Gladstone; he reminds one of a spoilt beauty who cannot endure being baulked of her whims and fancies.

WILLIAM OF CLOUDESLEE.

The Cobbler, Forbidden Fruit, and Pillory had a great race home for the September Plate at Leicester. The weight beat Cobbler at last, Forbidden Fruit was second, and Pillory went ahead in the last hundred yards, and the worst favourite of the three won. Mainbeak took the Wellbeck Selling Plate from Blood Royal, after looking to be quite out of it at the distance; but Mumford, whose horses had so far been second in three races, had a turn in the Cresswell Nursery with Motto, who did not run on too stoutly at the end.

On Wednesday, the gentlemen made a fair beginning, as they made Castilian first choice. In turn Spider and then Caradale seemed to be beating the favourite, but Nightingale landed Mr. Hibbert's colours cleverly when he made his effort. Mainbeak scored again for Baron de Tuyl in the Mapperley Plate.

In the Quorn Welter half a dozen horses in turn appeared to be safe to get home. Pelham and Arundel ran on the strongest. Arundel, who was the faster at the finish, would have won in another few strides, but the postilion succeeded in making a dead beat with Pelham, and the stakes were divided.

Early Morn's chance was deemed hopeless when the field had gone half way in the Camp Selling Nursery. But Mr. Collins's useful youngster came again, and won quite cleverly at the box. Half a dozen horses were well backed for the Glen Plate, and more than half a dozen names shouted as being sure to win in running. Just when Prickly Pear looked to have made sure of the verdict, Ilfra drew up, and, staying the best, snatched the verdict for Tom Cannon, who has not experienced very good luck with the mare hitherto. We wound up the meeting with the Midland Nursery, a scrambling sort of affair in the betting and in the actual contest, which resulted in a two lengths' victory for Carnival, whom most backers missed.

Tuesday and Wednesday saw a great move made in favour of Friar's Balsam for the big race at Manchester. At the club on Monday 20 to 1 was freely offered against the winner champion. As little as 6 to 1 was taken at Leicester on Wednesday.

The Australians are to be congratulated on

their success at Hastings against the South of England representative team. Their victory is all the more remarkable because the game was played out on a good and fast wicket. They went in first and ran up 291, of which M'Donnell had 48, Trott 50, Lyons 84 (a very fine innings, indeed, though he gave two chances before he had scored 7), Jarvis 37, and Warrall 27. To this the South replied with 174. W. G. Grace went for 4 only, Abel scored 29, K. J. Key 44, and C. A. Smith 44.

The Englishmen had to follow their innings, and at the second attempt beat their first total by one run. W. G. Grace this time put together 53, W. W. Read 24, and H. Pigg 33 not out. This left the colonials to make 22 to win, a task they accomplished for the loss of one wicket only. Bannerman contributed 26 (not out), M'Donnell 4 only, and Trott 31 (not out).

Arthur Shrewsbury has written home to say that he is seriously considering an offer made him to settle in the colonies. He has not yet made up his mind, but is as likely to stay in Australia as return to England. This will be bad news for Nottinghamshire, who were reckoning on his help in 1889 to put them back as champion county.

I notice that C. W. Wright, the old Cambridge wicket-keeper, and Nottingham county amateur, has been objected to as a Nottingham voter on the residence qualification. It was asserted that he really lived in Leicestershire, and was qualifying for that county. The case was not proved, however. Mr. Wright is very unpopular with certain sections of the Nottinghamshire folk.

As usual a fresh bulletin concerning John L. Sullivan has arrived to vary the situation. Sullivan-Kilrain. It is stated that the slugging is seriously ill with fever—gastric or typhoid—and is fortunate enough to pull through at all. No news about John L. could be properly circulated without immediate contradiction. The opposition despatch this time asserts that he is a little bit off colour—sore, but nothing worse—and is busily arranging the campaign for Kilrain's demolition.

Johnson, who was denied the pleasure of fighting Withers—as the Wolverhampton warrior chanced to get locked up—tried to find a new customer by challenging the world at St. Albans. He has found an answer where he perhaps did not expect one. Jem Carney will accommodate the Islington lad, and reminds him that he, Carney, holds the light-weight championship.

The Irish cricketers in America won a match at Concord, New Hampshire, where they were opposed by eighteen of St. Paul's School.

W. G. East, the well-known Putney waterman, left for America on Tuesday to fulfil his engagements in road-sculling exhibitions. He will be able to let us know about the real merits of the sculling situation in America. At present it seems as if Teemer would not race O'Connor after all said and done, although the Boston Herald, left to decide the dispute between the pair, ruled that neither was quite right nor altogether in the wrong.

The English footballers, now in New Zealand, are winding up well in their Rugby matches. Two more wins have been placed to their credit. The last success was against a fifteen of Napier, whom they defeated by three tries to two.

As frequently happens when cycling amateurs are concerned, there has been a lot of wrangling about the race meeting promoted for the benefit of the National Cycling Union. It has been arranged that all cyclists should be asked to assist the institution at a big meeting to be held at Kennington Oval. A feature of this affair is to be that the prizes will be of a quite complimentary nature, and the winners of the various competitions receive certificates in place of the ordinary pots, &c.

Some of the cycling papers have pitched strongly into the Surrey B.C., for not volunteering to help or even name a delegate to act on the committee. The club, through its secretary, explains that application was received too late to permit of the matter being formally considered, and that it was impossible to act without the full leave of the committee. All readers will, I think, agree with the club, who say that though unable to break their rules in hurrying business, they wish the N.C.U. every success.

A few days ago a professional pedestrian and an alleged confederate, were remanded on a charge of attempting to obtain a prize at amateur sports by false pretences. Since then several cases of personation have occurred. There were two at the Kildare sports. It remains to be seen whether anything will be done with these offenders. Another who expected to be let off with an apology, Barton, professional swimmer, of Putney, who admitted competing as an amateur at the Marble Baths, was arrested this week, and is being prosecuted for obtaining goods under false pretences. It is high time that these practices were stopped by criminal prosecution.

Kistler, who was recently defeated by Finney at Penzance, is to be presented with a gold medal by Finney's backers as solatium for his reverse.

OLD IZAAK.

I was walking along the towpath between Kingston and Teddington when I saw an angler in a punt evidently playing a heavy barbel. His punt was not more than a length's distance from the side of the river, and he was, very judiciously, keeping the fish as near to the bank as possible, to be out of the way of passing boats. Suddenly I became aware that a small steam launch was coming down, closely hugging the shore, and saw that if it held on its course it must pass over the angler's line, and asked the three occupants to steer outside, they having almost the whole breadth of the river at their disposal; but, notwithstanding my warning, and that of the fisherman in the punt, who called to them, they deliberately went on, and, of course, in passing cut the angler's line, causing him to lose his fish. For an act of pure, almost brutal, selfishness I never saw its equal, and am endeavouring to obtain the names of the occupants of the launch in order that I may afford the incident additional publicity with the view of awarding such punishment to them as their sense of shame may permit of their feeling.

I noticed many bank anglers out and many punts, but the water was far too bright to allow of successful fishing. On the other hand, I had a walk by the Lea on Saturday afternoon last, in the neighbourhood of the Rye House, and found that the anglers along the bank were generally enjoying good sport. Many had taken a very fair show of perch, with here and there a jack. The latter fish, however, ran very small in size, and I would venture to remind the Lea anglers that by sparing the little ones they go the shortest way to work to provide for better fish in the future, and that, furthermore, if they recognise the wisdom of this advice, they cannot carry it into effect if they use a gorge bait.

I admit, of course, as every practical angler must, that to fish with a live gorge bait is the most killing method which can be adopted for pike. I have tested the truth of this theory on many different occasions, and have become convinced that, owing to the perfectly natural appearance which the bait presents in the water, and to the entire way in which the hooks are hidden, pike take the live gorge bait more readily than any other; but there are two reasons why the use of it should not find favour with the angler. Firstly, it is very doubtful whether it does not entail considerable amount of suffering both to the pike and the bait; secondly, it is generally of no avail to return undersized fish to the water which have been taken in this manner.

as the location of the entrails is so great that they must die. As a medium between the use of gorge bait and spinning, I would recommend snap tackle, which obviates the latter of the two above-mentioned evils.

When I saw in my Fishing Gazette that an article on "Where Fishing from the Bank can be had on the Thames" was going to appear, written by the secretary of the Thames Angling Preservation Society, the winter of my discontent was turned into glorious summer, and I determined when that article appeared to go forth a-fishing, and try the first swim that was mentioned. However, in due course, the article in question did appear, and I found therein, in two short columns, five recommendations to different riverside hotels, and, of course, much praise awarded to the T.A.P.S., but I found nothing to inform me on the certainly very interesting question of "Where Fishing from the Bank can be had on the Thames." I must remind the writer that it is not to be had at the bars of public-houses.

One of the few anglers who have lately enjoyed the good fortune of getting a good take of fish in the tidal waters of the Thames is Mr. Wells, who kindly writes to me as follows, from Richmond, and records a really noteworthy achievement:—
It may interest you to know that after the lamentable state of the fishing here for the last three months, owing to the cold season, things seem to have taken a turn for the better. Fishing five days ago, with Jock, I made a willing and glorious haul, caught, on rough tackle, one barbel weighing 10lb. It was, however, in poor condition, with five lies upon it. Also two barbel, of 6lb. each; five of 5lb.; and seven of 1lb. to 3lb. each; and three dozen very fine roach and dace.

I quite think that what fishing there is to be had in the tidal water will be found to be best between Richmond and Kew bridges. The fish are presumably driven down from above Richmond Bridge by the scarcity of water, and by the number of boats which frequent the river between Richmond and Teddington, and they prefer haunting greater and more secluded depths. The Richmond Piscatorial Society some two years back held, as an experiment, a roach and dace competition, the limits of which were defined as between the two above-mentioned bridges, and the result was a surprise to all concerned. It was the best show of fish made during the season.

At this time of the year chub may be expected to be well on the feed, and I would recommend as bait for them the tail end of a lob-worm, and, as a preliminary, the ground baiting of the swim, selected the evening before, if possible, with worms of the same description. Later on, pith and brains will come into play, and of this method of fishing I shall have more to say for the benefit of recent readers of the People.

BUCKLAND, JUNIOR.

Almost every week brings me requests for mango-specifics, the writers being evidently under the impression that the disease can be easily cured. That is by no means the case; on the contrary, when it has once assumed an aggravated form, all remedies seem to fail. Thus, one of my correspondents is dissatisfied because a vet. to whom he has entrusted his afflicted dog seems to do the poor brute very little good. What chance, then, should I have were I to prescribe for an animal that I have never seen? I can only say that I have sometimes found sulphur ointment well rubbed in to the affected parts a beneficial agent. A cooling dietary should also be maintained, and above all, let the invalid have regular exercise and bathing.

While on this subject I may as well say, once for all, that I make no pretension to be a doctor, or a cat-doctor, or a bird-doctor, or a doctor of any sort. My province is natural history, not medical science. I shall always be most happy, of course, to give my advice for what it may prove worth, but those who have sick pets would do far better to consult professional experts.

A Ceylon paper estimates that there are not more than 3,000 wild elephants left alive in the island, owing to their rapid destruction during recent years. If this be true, the local Government cannot too quickly devise more effectual means of protection than the present license duty of 100 rupees a head. It would be a terrible thing for India were the supply of wild elephants to become extinct; for military purposes, the huge pachyderm is simply invaluable. Ceylon used to be one of the best hunting grounds, the jungles in the interior being full of these sagacious creatures. But what with the increased area of cultivation and the visits of European slaughterers, the number steadily diminishes every year.

Whether it be due to the wet inclement summer weather or to some other cause, something seems to have come over the ordinary green caterpillar this year in my garden. Not only is he very scarce, but he addicts himself to strange vicissitudes. In our garden the other day I found him showing a decided preference for ivy leaves, although there was an abundance of more succulent green food at his service. The geraniums, except in one bed, were untouched although affording unusually good feeding owing to their having gone largely to leaf. I do not remember having ever seen this grub devastating ivy. It is the looper which generally does that, but he appears to have vanished this year.

As Professor Baldwin is exercising so much attention and interest at present with his parachute, it may be interesting to notice how a very similar apparatus is employed by various animals. First, there is the so-called flying squirrel. In this animal the skin between the front and hind legs is much expanded on each side, thus affording sufficient resistance to the air to sustain the squirrel for a time while taking long leaps. It will be seen that this is not real flying. The mode adopted by the lizard known as the Fringed Tree Gecko, has a close analogy to it. The membranous expansion runs along each side of the head, body, tail, and legs, giving the animal a somewhat grotesque appearance. By means of this apparatus it is enabled to take very long leaps from tree to tree in its native forests in Java. The flying dragons, or flying lizards, are able, however, to surpass even the Gecko. Their parachute-like appendages take more of the nature of wings. They can be folded along the sides of the lizard until wanted, and by their aid it can cover a distance of thirty paces in the air. In the same way the flying-fish is supported. It must be remembered that this fish does not really fly; it merely takes leaps out of the water, being suspended in the air for a considerable time by its parachute-like wings. The length of its leap does not usually exceed 200 yards.

Among my reptilian pets are at present a pair of Jersey lizards. These two are extremely fierce gentlemen for their length, which is between a foot and a foot and a half. They have already killed two smaller lizards which were in the same case with them, and one of them has bitten off the tip of the salamander's tail. I expect that the latter misfortune was more of an accident than anything else, and that, seeing the salamander's caudal appendage moving through the moss, the lizard mistook it for a worm. The murder of the little Spanish lizard, though, was pure malice, and probably was brought about by the large ones being baulked of some food. The small lizards were very amusing and lively little creatures, and I was very sorry to lose them. One had lost his tail, and had in place of it a tiny black stump. He was much the bolder of the two, and delighted in climbing to the top of the little tree in the case. The want of a tail was rather injurious to this amusement, and he used often to fall down on to the moss. His companion was much better, being graced with a long and beautifully tapering tail, which rendered him much quicker in fly-catching. He was of a very retiring disposition though, and would settle away if you put your face too close to the glass.

I shall not forgive the Jersey lizards for murdering these two for some time.

THE ACTOR.

"Lesbia," the new front piece at the Lyceum, is not, if I remember rightly, the first dramatic effort of its author, Mr. Richard Davenport. I fancy Mr. Davenport was responsible for the dramatized version of "Paul and Virginia," which was produced, not so long ago, at the Novelty Theatre, with Miss Grace Hawthorne as the heroine. In that play there was abundant promise of the refined fancy of which there is a good deal in "Lesbia."

Mr. Mansfield, by the way, deserves credit for putting on the stage a piece like "Lesbia," which requires some culture in those who would appreciate it. But Mr. Mansfield is a man of education and accomplishment. I was taking the other day to an old schoolmaster of his, who told me that he was wont to excel in his studies—and especially in languages—as well as in private theatricals. The youth, in fact, was father of the man—a scholar and an actor in embryo.

"She," despite the general fierceness of the criticism to which it was exposed, is drawing good houses to the Gaiety. Singular to relate, it has proved particularly attractive both to pit and gallery. The finale is now slightly modified, inasmuch as Miss Eyre no longer creeps out of the pillar of fire, to run on immediately from the wings in her frizzled garments. She disappears in the "flame," and her place is taken by a "double" (Miss Charlotte Elliott), who, with her face hidden, curls up on the floor as the charred-up She.

Mr. Henry Hamilton, on whom Mr. Harris has conferred the compliment of selecting him as collaborator in a Drury Lane drama, is known to London playgoers as the author of "Harvest" and the adaptor of "Moths"—both of them decidedly clever pieces. But he is something of a poet too. I remember seeing at Manchester, a few years ago, a drama of his, written in good blank verse, and entitled "A Shadow Sceptre." Lady Jane Grey was the heroine, enacted by Mrs. Allyn, and I believe something might yet be done with the play, which was very well conceived.

I had the opportunity a day or two ago of viewing the interior of the new Court Theatre. It struck me as being, in the main, on the same lines as Terry's, which, it will be remembered, is the work of the same architect. I should say, however, that it is rather smaller than Terry's. It has a neat facade, a pleasant vestibule, and, apparently, very comfortable seats. Of course, every stall and "circle," and nearly every box, for the opening night was taken up as soon as the box office was opened.

The promised musical piece on the subject of "The Corsican Brothers," I believe, the first opera founded on that theme. There have, of course, been several burlesques. Apart from H. J. Byron's old piece—"The Corsican Brothers," or, the Troublesome Twins"—there was Mr. Burnand's "Corsican Brothers and Co., Limited," in 1880, and Mr. G. R. Sims's "Corsican Brothers in the Wood" in the following year. The best title of all was, perhaps, that given to the piece called "O Gemini; or, the Brothers of Coltrane."

One of the most notable things about the new Gilbert-Sullivan opera, about which so many unfounded rumours are current will be the disappearance from the cast of Mr. Rutland Barrington. That excellent actor has hitherto been concerned in every one of the Gilbert-Sullivan successes, and he cannot fail to be missed. He has a keen sense of humour, and especially of Gilbertian humour, and in a certain class of part, I should say, it will be impossible to supply his place.

It is not generally known, perhaps, that Mr. Barrington's baptismal appellation was "Georg Rutland Fleet." He was born in 1853, and I therefore still comparatively young. He made his debut in 1874, and a year or two afterwards I heard him sing in an entertainment provided by him and Mrs. Howard Paul. He has occasionally played in the theatre, but his chief glory has been as Chryso in "Pyramion and Galatea," and I do not see why he should not develop into a comedian of the type of dear old Buckstone.

The fixing of a date for the new burlesque of "Faust" at the Gaiety will remind many of the long list of "Faust" burlesques with which Londoners are already familiar. Of such things, probably, there will never be an end—the subject is too inviting. Mr. Burnand is responsible for two or three travesties; then there was Byron's "Little Doctor Faust," and "Le Petit Faust," and "Mendelssohn II.," and so on, and so on.

There has naturally been much talk about Mr. Sugden and his injunction and what not, but, unfortunately, some of the published gossip has been nonsense. Thus, "Tay Pay's" halfpenny trumpet described him the other day as the original Charles Middleton (Middleton), the paper had it in "Our Boys," the fact being that Charles Warner was the original; and a society paper speaks of him this week as having played Lord Clancarty in Tom Taylor's play, when the part he actually took was that of William III.

JACK ALLROUND.

Having bought some whole meal flour, "F.C." wishes to know how to make it into bread (about two quarters at a time), and asks for some hints on its use. I should advise, in reply, that at first one-half of white flour should be mixed with the whole meal, this proportion being gradually reduced in successive bakings. The use of pure whole meal, suddenly introduced for family consumption, has been found very upsetting, the gritty nature of the meal having a tendency at first to irritate the coats of the stomach.

For making the bread:—Take of whole meal, or a mixture of whole meal and flour, seven pounds, and a dessert spoonful of salt or more, according to taste, put it into a large, dry—and in winter, warm basin. In a small bowl put two ounces of German yeast, and a dessert spoonful of sugar; blend them together with a wooden spoon until they are liquid, then add two pints of lukewarm water—a little warmer in winter. Now make a hole, or broad cavity, in the dry flour, and, having strained the yeast and water, pour it into the cavity, and with the spoon work in a little of the flour from the sides, finally covering the spongy substance so made lightly with some of the dry flour. Place a cloth over the pan, being careful that it should not rest upon or touch any of the flour below. Set minutes the working of the yeast will have caused bubbles and cracks to have broken over the dry flour. When this takes place it is time to work up the whole mass with your hands, using lukewarm water as required, but sparingly. When your dough is worked smooth cover the pan as before, and set it near the fire to rise for an hour and a half to two hours. Then take it out, and on a floured board knead it well for ten or fifteen minutes and separate into loaves, and bake from one and a half to two hours.

"Brass Spurs" asks me how to remove slight grease stains from ivory brushes. A paste of common whiting laid on over the stains and gently dried before the fire might suffice; or it can be cleaned with spirits of wine and then form a paste of whiting and a little of the spirits of wine. Let it dry and afterwards finish off with plain dry whiting and soft leather.

"Prudential" suffers from a torment of flies, and is anxious to make fly-papers such as the "catch 'em all alive" vendors sell. Let him boil linseed oil with a little resin until it forms a viscid stringy paste when cold. While warm spread it on paper.

In reply to "Redometer," silver tables can very

easily be covered with Christmas cards. The cards may be laid on whole, or cut according to taste. They are sometimes grouped whole on the top of the table, and corners, &c., cut off here and there for convenience of grouping. The cards should never be laid one on top of the other. Figures, butterflies, birds, &c. are sometimes cut out and stuck on the edges of the table. The best sticking stuff is starch or flour paste, through some persons use glue. The backs of highly-illustrated cards may with advantage be rubbed a little with glass paper to assist sticking. When the cards are stuck on and dry, you may give the whole cards and woodwork a wash of prepared size laid on with a soft thick brush, and let dry before varnishing, or, omitting the size, varnish either with colours, mastic, or copal, or with brown oak varnish, which gives a rich zone of colour to the whole. The varnish should be laid on thin and evenly, and done quickly in a warm room, and kept from draught, cold, and dust, until it is dry. If second coat be needed, do not lay it on for at least two days after the first.

Kindly insert a recipe for making piccalilli," writes "J.B." This favourite relish may be made of almost all kinds of vegetables used in pickling. Every one has his own fancy, but I add a few equal quantities of each sort of vegetables used. Closely ground round white cabbage finely shredded, white beetroot sliced, cauliflower broken into small pieces, sliced small whole kidney beans, green tomatoes, cucumbers, radish pods, small onions, whole and large ones sliced, nasturtium seeds, &c. Make brine sufficiently strong to bear an egg, put it into a large pan, and when boiling throw in your prepared vegetables, let them simmer for a minute and a half, then thoroughly drain the liquor from them and spread them in the sun on large dishes till they are quite dry. The amount of pickle to be prepared will depend on the amount of vegetables which must be used. The proportions are about two quarts of good vinegar, one ounce whole white pepper, one ounce allspice, two ounces good ginger, two ounces turmeric, and two ounces shallots, boil for five minutes, then with some of the boiling vinegar, smoothly mix two ounces of best mustard, and stir into the rest of the vinegar, which must not be allowed to boil after you add the mustard. When the pickle has cooled a little, but not much, pour it over the vegetables, let all get quite cold, and then bottle or store them in jars, seeing that the spices are properly mixed with the vegetables, which must be well covered by the vinegar, then cork or cover the bottles or jars with bladder to keep them air tight. From time to time look over your store and add cold vinegar if necessary.

GENERAL CHATTER.

The National Association of Journalists is altogether on the wrong tack in trying to make the profession a close borough. That would inevitably be the result of shutting the door against outsiders until they had passed a competitive examination. And who would be the examiners? They would need to be outsiders themselves, to guard against charges of partiality. As a matter of fact, there already exists a very stringent test of journalistic efficiency. The editorial judgment may not be quite infallible, perhaps, in weeding out duffers, but on the whole, it performs this useful function much more successfully than could be hoped of any examining body. There is no profession in which merit is more sure of reward than British journalism.

What a mania some people have for meddling with matters which do not concern them. A gentleman who often travels by the bus in which I come to office makes a point of sitting as near the door as possible in order to keep an eye on the conductor's register of payments. If the man changes, he makes a mistake—accident will happen in the best regulated families—the self-constituted detective is down upon him in an instant. One day when this had happened I asked the spy whether he was a shareholder in the company. No; he was solely moved "by a sense of public duty."

The Northumberland-street rag has been having a fling, I am told, at the People's coloured poster representing an incident in "Devlin the Barber." Rich, very rich! It will next take to preaching morality and decency, I suppose. How about the illustrations to the "Maiden's Tribute" and the nameless exploitation of Mother Jefferies? Jealousy, my pious friends, pure jealousy, will madden your envious nature, that the People should have achieved the popularity which the P.M.G. in your hands has failed to gain.

Mr. Edison is a wonderful man; his latest invention bottles up the human voice, and keeps it fresh for any number of years. What a help this will be to public speakers who are in great request. Instead of having to travel hither and thither, they will send down cases of speeches ready for immediate use. It would then only be necessary to dress up a wax dummy to represent the orator, and nearly the same effect would be produced as if he were present in person.

The practice of employing young children to transact business with pawnbrokers is so obviously improper, that I am glad to see the police are giving it attention. There is a good deal of laxity in the pawnbroking business generally; as in other trades, a certain class are too fond of seeing how close they can go to the edge of the law. There would be far fewer thieves if there were fewer facilities for disposing of stolen goods.

Religious politics appear to be very hot down Brixton way, where the rival sects have a regular field day every Sunday, and pitch into one another with more zeal than discretion. Salvationists, Methodists, Baptists, Anti-Baptists and I know not how many other denominations send forth their champions to do battle, much to the delight of the Atheists, who love to see Christians pegging into one another. Would it not be wiser and better from every point of view for the friends of religion to combine against its enemies? Were there no foe in the field, there might be some excuse for letting off superfluous pugnacity in sectarian squabbling. But with infidelity gaining ground, it is more than folly for ministers of religion to expend their fighting resources on one another.

Brother Jonathan is undergoing a curious metamorphosis in relation to drink. In former times his favourite tipple was whisky or rum, very little beer being consumed in the States. But a change came over the "spirit" of his dream some twenty years ago, and since that date the consumption of malt has steadily increased, while that of the more potent drinks has fallen off to an equal extent. Twelve gallons of beer per head for the whole population, including women and children, is a solid quantity for a nation supposed to be reasonably abstemious.

Sir Samuel Baker and other famous African explorers are strongly of opinion that Mr. Stanley will turn up sooner or later. May this prophecy be fulfilled. My own impression is that the whole expedition has broken to pieces, and that Mr. Stanley will never again be seen alive. Sir Samuel argues that if this catastrophe had happened, news would have been sure to reach the Upper Congo. I fail to see the force of the argument. If the Arabs and carriers murdered their leader or deserted him in the wilderness, they would be bound to keep their mouths shut, and in that case who would there be to bring information?

It is odd that no cycle club has adopted the pattern—not the colour—of the Garibaldi shirt for its uniform. Made of dark grey stuff, and with knickers and stockings to match, it would form a capital dress for summer riding. The suits made by tailors are generally too warm, while they have the attendant disadvantage of necessitating the use of a flannel or other shirt. That would not be required with the Garibaldi costume, which combines the maximum of lightness and coolness with a fairly picturesque appearance. A leather belt, with a pipe and tobacco case attached, might complete the equipment.

CLIPPINGS FROM THE COMICS.

(From Moonshine.)

More trouble in Afghanistan. Another Liberal legacy. We shall have to go back again, because we did not stay when we were there. No wonder Jiah Khan has gone wrong. What Khan would not go wrong, after such miserable tinkering?

Another British life lost in Africa in the cause of opening up the dark continent for the world's benefit. We discover Germany and Belgium step in and get the trade. It is not worth the trouble to be killed for nothing. We do not even supply the negro now with the guns he buys to shoot us.

Mr. Davitt has been making revelations. He does not say exactly what he wants, but it is clear that Mr. Davitt will never be satisfied with what would content Mr. Parnell; and that Mr. Patrick Ford will never be content with what would satisfy Mr. Davitt. With one section asking for Home Rule, another for a Republic, and a third demanding annexation to the States, who is there to make that treaty of peace with England which Mr. Gladstone talks of? It is a pity that Mr. Gladstone did not wait until they had settled the question among themselves. Until the old man interfered, they seem, by the latest accounts, to have been in a fair way of doing it—by killing one another.

The Socialists intend to run several candidates for the London School Board. The Socialists will doubtless run well, especially if the friends of order put up a policeman or two in opposition.

Oman Digma has reappeared. Nothing can kill Oman Digma, or rather any body may kill Oman Digma, but he comes back later none the worse for it. Oman Digma is wasted out there. He ought to be engaged by Mr. Parnell, he would be invaluable as an Irish martyr—to hold corner's inquests upon.

The Reverend Mr. Jayne is to be the new Bishop of Chester. We are glad to see Jayne to the fore in an episcopal appointment; the tendency of late years has been rather in favour of Mary.

The Birmingham folk look forward, with some anxiety, to the proposed Home Rule Convention. The Watch Committee is said to be afraid of the projected processions; but we fancy that, thanks to the agitation, most of the leaders have already got a watch.

"Whitechapel!"—Name suggestive of peace, purity, and good. You should be called Gore-morrah, type of wickedness and blood.

Still more mysterious murders and no effective arrests. Our Criminal Investigation Department is all wrong. Everybody knows a detective. Instead of keeping him a secret, we trot him out for inspection whenever we can. His examination in court, his portrait is given in the papers; his clues are published as soon as found. If he is disguised as a coalheaver, or got up as a duke, you have only to look at his feet to see through him at once. He always wears the same kind of boots.

COLLARS.

The G. O. M., they say, could hide his gaunt and hollow cheeks By wearing collars high and wide When he in public speaks.

But for ourselves, we really feel "I would be in vain to seek For collars that would quite conceal His most astounding 'cheek'."

(From Punch.)

PURSUIT OF KNOWLEDGE.—Son and Heir (whose inquiring turn of mind is occasionally a nuisance): I say, Pa, what's a 'cab'lary'?—Father: A vocabulary, my boy—what d'you want to know that for?—Son: 'Cause I heard 'ma say she'd no idea what a tremendous 'cab'lary' you'd got, till you missed the train on Saturday.

A DETECTIVE'S DIARY A LA MODE.—Monday: Papers full of the latest tragedy. One of them suggested that the assassin was a man who wore a blue coat. Arrested three blue-coat wearers on suspicion. Tuesday: The blue coats proved innocent. Released. Evening journal threw out a hint that deed might have been perpetrated by a soldier. Found small drummer-boy drunk and incapable. Conveyed him to the station-house. Wednesday: Drummer-boy released. Letter of anonymous correspondent to daily journal declaring that the outrage could only have been committed by a sailor. Decoyed petty officer of penny steamboat on shore, and suddenly arrested him. Thursday: Petty officer allowed to go. Hint thrown out in the correspondence columns that the crime might be traceable to a lunatic. Noticed an old gentleman purchasing a copy of "Mauw's Revenge." Seized him. Friday: Lunatic despatched to an asylum. Anonymous letter received, denouncing local clergyman as a criminal. Took the reverend gentleman into custody. Saturday: Eminent ecclesiastic set at liberty with an apology. Ascertained in a periodical that it is thought just possible that the police may have committed the crime themselves. At the call of duty, finished the week by arresting myself.

THE DANGER OF DROWSINESS.—A railway accident is not uncommonly attributable to a sleeper having given way. Considering the lengthened hours of exhaustive exertion to which signalmen and other overworked servants attendant on railways are commonly subject, one wonders that terrible accidents do not occur even still more frequently than usual through the somnolence of railway sleepers.

(From Fun.)

FACTS AND FIGURES.—The subject of tight-lacing and the wearing of stays have been exercising the brains of learned professors at the meeting of the British Association at Bath. Those who regard any kind of waist as sinful, should bear in mind that as long as woman delights in making a figure in the world, so long will she wear stays, come it the thing to do. Miss Lydia Becker boldly advised women "to stick to their stays," and her opinion should be entitled to respect from the fact that she has never been a "frivolous young thing" herself, but always a more than ordinarily stayed young person. We think this discussion should have been relegated to the Anatomical Section, dealing, as it does, exclusively with "heavenly bodies."

THE INEVITABLE.—Miss Penninole (lawn tennis belle): Oh! I've just had some of the dearest, sweetest, darlings of little but you ever saw! You shall see it on me dear, when you come to our house.—Miss Gibson (with conviction): I'm sure I shall.

A TOP STORY.—Professor Markoff and M. Popoff, two Russian savants, have reached the summit, not of their ambition, perhaps, but of Mount Ararat. It is a good place for stones, but they found nothing else. The ascent was a perilous one, but as they got to the top and didn't Popoff, they erected a cairn to Markoff the occasion.

OUR OWN "SPONGER"—home manufactured, none of your bounty-fed, foreign importations—having had a glorious day in the sergeants' mess, and sent several whistles to their long home with full military honours, says the noblest institution in the world is a "standing" army.

"More shinned after than shinning," was our wag-in-chief's remark as he went home to tea on a police ambulance from the opening football match of the season. His enthusiasm is on the wane now; he thinks the game a very back-kneed one.

Jones: I say, Smith, what did you give your baby for the wind?—Smith (in a hurry): Turpentine.—(Interval of a week.) Jones: Oh, I say, Smith, I gave my baby some turpentine and it nearly killed it.—Smith: So it did mine!

(From Judy.)

AN UNPLEASANT FACT.—(Mr. and Mrs. Hyde Parkers bring a friend home to supper. Nothing in the house but the remains of a pie left from dinner.)—Mrs. H. P.: Why, Mary, what has become of the pie? There was more than this left at dinner.—Mary: Yes, mum; but I thought as

how there'd not be enough for us all, so took my share first.

QUITS IMPOSSIBLE UNDER THE CIRCUMSTANCES.—How in the world are you to smile and look pleasant—When an inexperienced carver lands a roast fowl in your lap? When somebody gets up and sings the very song you were going to sing? When you tell that awfully good story of yours and people laugh in the wrong place? When Angelina's papa tells you it is like you confounded impertinence to aspire to the hand of his daughter? When that fool of a footman lingers into the room with coals just as you know Jack is about to pop the question? When you discover that the wretch has got and "popped" to the girl over the way instead?

SAM WELLERISM.—"I shall have to blow you up," as the member of the Clan-na-Gael wrote to the Prince of Wales. "I'd leave you where you are, if I was not so attached to you," as the cater-monger's donkey remarked to the overladen barrow. "I lead the British public by the nose," as Eugene Rimmel informed our reporter. "I could easily lick the lot of you," as the schoolboy said to the bottle of brandy-balls. "We must make the most of things," as the milkman muttered when he applied his attention to the cow in the iron tail. "I feel quite unmanned," as the lady murmured when she obtained a decree nisi in the divorce court. "That's a blunder-buss," as the man exclaimed when he had kissed the wrong girl in the dark.

(From Funny Folks.)

SHADEY BEHAVIOUR.—Cloak: I say, Smith, what a chap you are! The moment you saw it was raining you took my umbrella and bolted.—Coat: So I did, old man; but I won't give it you now, it's winging wet. I'll take it home and dry it carefully, and send it on. Ta, ta!

THE IRISH STAMP.—(A Fact.)—The Saxon: How much are your halfpenny stamps, Bridget?—The Celt: Two a penny each, sorr.

AUTUMN TINTS.—Red hair is all the rage just now in America among society folk. In England the cult of the "carrot" has had its day; but America is a new country, and doubtless sets more store than we do on hair-red-itary advantages. The Yankee belle's touzled locks are best described as rough and red; indeed, a Transatlantic beauty is flattered if you compliment her so much that she blushes crimson to the roots.

HOW IS THIS FOR HIGH?—The people of Minneapolis are constructing the tallest building in the world (twenty-eight storeys high). This is about the "tallest story" that has yet come from America.

CLAMOROUS REVERSES.—A country parson has been mulcted in a fine of one penny for allowing his wandering pig to be taken to the parish pound. And now the old saying, "In for a penny in for a pound," must be reversed for this occasion only to—"In for a pound in for a penny."

(From Ally Sloper.)

As the result of considerable experience acquired during the last haymaking season in various parts of the country, the eminent has arrived at the conclusion that the best and surest plan to prevent scythes becoming blunt over ten minutes is to pay the men who are using them by the acre instead of by the day.

Mrs. Penhecker (reading paper): Here's a man got into trouble through marrying two wives.—Mr. Penhecker (sympathetically): Poor devil!—Mrs. Penhecker: Why so?—Mr. Penhecker: Why, I got into trouble enough by marrying one wife, and if he has gone through twice as much, why I pity — (Sudden interruption, caused by flight of loaf of bread through the air, and adjournment of debate.)

A lady bought a dog a few weeks ago from a fancier in St. Martin's-lane, and the other day she called and, after observing that she was quite satisfied with the animal, remarked, "But I don't think I ever came across such a dainty dog. He will have the best meat or he won't eat anything, and he will drink nothing but milk! Where did you get him from, if it is a fair question?" "I bought him from a blind beggar who was retiring from business, mum," replied the fancier.

"I see that they have had a good wheat crop abroad," said Johnson, "and yet the bakers are raising the price of bread." "Of course, my boy!" exclaimed Walker. "Don't you know why that is? On account of the wretched potato crop everywhere! It isn't the corn, it's the potatoes that have gone up."

"I'm looking for a laundress, Mrs. Fluffy. Is yours a good ironer?" asked Mrs. Duffy. "She's a good stealer for it isn't once in three weeks that I get my handkerchiefs and collars back right," replied Mrs. Fluffy.

Scene: In Pawnbroker's Office.—First Bohemian: Hallo, Tom. How are you getting on, old man?—Second Bohemian: Oh, badly, Bob, thanks. Everything seems to go wrong.—First Bohemian: Never mind, my boy. We must take things as they come, you know.—Second Bohemian: That's all very well, but it's the parting with things as they go that I don't like.

SINGULAR CHARGE OF ANNOYANCE.

At the Mansion House Police Court, Rimundo Tchauragui, 23, a teacher of languages, having no fixed residence, was charged before Alderman Sir Whittaker Ellis, M.P., with annoying Don Urban, Montejo, the Consul-general for Spain in London.—The consul stated that the defendant was a fellow-countryman of his, who had been importuning and annoying him for two years, more or less. The defendant was now in distressed circumstances, having no situation or employment. He had repeatedly helped him, and had once paid his passage and sent him back to Spain, but he turned and resumed his system of annoyance. He told the defendant that he had no chance of procuring employment for him in London, and that he must go back to Spain, and the last time he called on him he gave him a few shillings, and said that as his patience was exhausted, he would give him into custody if he called again. In spite of that the defendant presented himself at his offices in Billiter-street on Monday afternoon, and demanded more money, and he had reluctantly to give him into custody. He believed he was a person of good character, and that he had been employed by the Mexican Financial Agency, but he thought his mind was a little unbalanced. He used to dress himself in fashionable attire, and molest ladies in Hyde Park, and he spread a report that he was going to marry a lady with 20,000,000 sterling. He was a deserter from the Spanish army. The consul asked the court to keep the defendant in custody for a day or two, when, if he consented, he would again send him back to Spain.—Sir Whittaker Ellis accordingly remanded him for that purpose.

SUICIDE IN A CEMETERY.

An inquiry has been held at the Kensington Workhouse, touching the death of Sarah Granville, aged 39 years, a spinster of independent means, lately residing at Lillie-road, West Brompton, who was found in an insensible state close to her parents' grave in Brompton Cemetery on the 18th inst. She was conveyed to the Kensington Infirmary, where she died about three hours after admission.—George Matcham, 140 B, stated that at noon on the 18th inst. he was on duty in Brompton Cemetery, where he found deceased lying on the path about 400 yards from the West Brompton entrance. Some bottles (produced) were, he found, purchased at different chemists for toothache, and contained respectively one, two, and three pennyworth of laudanum. Deceased was lying about 170 yards from her parents' grave. There was upon her some trinkets, and 4d. in bronze.—Henry P. Potter, medical superintendent of the Kensington Infirmary, deposed that when the deceased was admitted to the infirmary she was quite unconscious, and dying fast.—The deceased had taken 2,500 drops, enough to kill five people.—Mary Wilson, a servant, said the deceased had been very melancholy for the last few days.—The coroner said that the symptoms showed insanity in some form, and the jury returned a verdict of suicide while in a state of temporary insanity.

SOCIETY GOSSIP.

(From St. Stephen's Review.)

I am glad that her Majesty has, for once in a way, abandoned her reserve and authorised a distinct contradiction to the mischievous paragraph which originally appeared in the *Greco*, to the effect that the Queen bought most of her goods at the Stores. As a matter of fact, her Majesty has always set her face against the system of co-operative trading, which robs the legitimate rate-paying tradesman of his profits.

The eldest son of King John of Abyssinia was lately married to a daughter of the King of Shoa. On the wedding day the bride wore what is said to be the "Queen of Sheba's Crown," which, according to native record, has been in the possession of the Ethiopian Kings for the last twenty-five centuries.

I hear on excellent authority that the Volunteers are to be allowed to meet at Wimbledon next year, as usual. This however, will be the last occasion that the duke's tenants' lives "will be imperilled," as Compton Downs will be the spot eventually selected.

It is high time that a strong protest was made against the gross and impertinent contempt of court which is indulged in by the Separatist press without even a word of indignant comment from the judges, who, as a rule, are sufficiently touchy in any matter concerning their own dignity. The Parnell Commission held its first sitting on Monday, and since its constitution the Unionist press has preserved a decorous silence on the matters under judgment, but the dialoys and Gladstonian organs have never ceased to prejudice the question; and even while the commission was sitting, Truth was allowed to flaunt on its placards at every bookstall, "The Forgeries Commission."

Do the judges so fear the blatant orators of the Gladstonian faction that they hesitate to treat this shameless contempt of court as it deserves? Mrs. Langtry is still amongst us, and rumours of the wildest descriptions are going the round. It is said, though I give the report with the utmost reserve, that all the necessary steps are one towards completing a divorce have been gone through, and that this one obstacle will shortly be removed, and that then the talented and beautiful Jersey Lily will immediately re-enter the state of holy matrimony with a more satisfactory mate, and that she will, moreover, at once resign the stage. Mrs. Langtry, in the five or six years since she adopted the stage, has, it is said, accumulated a fortune of £200,000, being having become possessed of estates of land in California. Mr. Gebhart has, I hear, an income of over £16,000 a year. It all seems very strange to me, for it is but like yesterday when I first heard the Jersey Lily spoken of as a beauty, and people inquiring of each other if they had yet seen her. Again, a short while later, she was being mobbed and stared at in public, in the park, in private, at balls, and receptions. Then came the sale at the little house in Norfolk-street, then her first appearance as an actress under the protection of the Bancrofts. I was there the first night, and mighty indignant I was too at the behaviour of sundry of her rivals in stalls and boxes who jeered at her in the pathetic scenes, and sneered down at her in the others. But she fought bravely and perseveringly through good and ill repute, misfortune, gossip, and criticism, and in a few short years has established herself so firmly that she can snap her fingers at her enemies and be independent of those who were jealous of her beauty and fascination. Mrs. Langtry is one of the best mimics known, and her imitations of well-known characters are almost inimitable.

(From Life.)

The rumour of an engagement between the Princess Louise of Wales and the Czarowitz is, perhaps, the boldest inventive effort of the present silly season. Even the most hopeless dearth of marketable news is scarcely a valid excuse for the promulgation of so obviously absurd a fiction. It is of course superfluous to enumerate the many and various reasons that render such an engagement an impossibility; it is hardly necessary, indeed, to be at the trouble of contradicting a canard that is almost unique in its absurdity. There yet remain several weeks before Parliament reassembles, so that there is still time for us to be gravely assured that the daughters of the Heir Apparent are engaged to the Mikado, the Grand Lama of Tibet, and the Shah of Persia respectively.

It is tolerably certain that Mr. W. H. Smith will seek repose from the anxieties and constant work of the leadership of the House of Commons before the commencement of the session of 1889. Twelve months ago, a peer of the realm had no attractions for him except the House of Lords. The one thing certain is that he will not take the title of Lord Henley which ill-inspired scribes have assigned to him, inasmuch as there is already a Lord Henley. It is difficult to name his successor. Neither Mr. Goschen nor Sir Michael Hicks-Beach can take the position, on account of a weakness of sight in each case, and Lord Hartington and Lord Randolph Churchill are not at present members of the Cabinet. Mr. Matthews, Mr. E. Stanhope, and Lord George Hamilton, are of course, out of the running, and Sir John Lubbock, who may aspire to anything baronet, has hardly yet gained sufficient public notice. On the whole, it is more than probable that Mr. Smith's successor will be Mr. Balfour.

Everything points to the fact that the excuse furnished by the autumn session of Parliament will be greedily seized upon to make up for the deficiencies of what we may call the "legitimate" season. The big hotels, such as, the Metropole and the Grand are wonderfully full, and numbers of our American visitors, who seem as a whole, to have such a remarkable faculty of divining what will happen, are arranging to stay till after Christmas. With the end of October, a number of town houses, which are usually closed throughout the winter, will be opened, and there are loud whispers as to gaieties which are already in contemplation.

Waterloo Bridge is to be widened to the extent of the width of the recesses, the outer edge of which is, in the future, to form the limit of width of the bridge. Since the abolition of the toll, the traffic has increased so much that some change was absolutely necessary, and it would be well if the alterations could be supplemented by the creation of a "circus" at the foot of Wellington-street, where the traffic is often terribly congested. This has already been suggested, and it is understood that all the owners of property in the neighbourhood would be affected by the improvement, the alteration would cost a very great deal of money as will be evident to anyone who will consider the properties which would be affected by it.

(From Truth.)

Several suites of rooms in the private apartments at Windsor Castle are being entirely redecorated from designs chosen by Princess Beatrice. The Queen's own private rooms are among the number, and a variety of improvements are being carried out in other parts of the castle. Sir John Corbett is supervising the work, which is to be completed by the middle of next month.

I am glad to hear that the Emperor William has given orders that the public celebrations of the victory at Sedan are to cease. It was high time that this annual jubilation over France was brought to an end, and the Emperor has acted very wisely, and his decision meets with the hearty approval of all sensible Germans.

The Emperor has also commanded that in future all bills of fare at the Court of Berlin are to be written in German. They have hitherto been in French, and even the old king (Ernest) of Hanover used the French language for his menus, and adopted the French Versailles custom of having the copies which were placed by the plates of ladies printed on rose-coloured paper. King Ernest's dinners were the best in Germany.

When Marguerite of France was married to Victor Amadeus of Savoy, she took with her to Italy twenty pieces of the very finest Gobelin tapestry, illustrating classic legends. This

unique tapestry, which was of immense value, disappeared mysteriously when Napoleon invaded Italy, for it had been hidden away in case the French might think proper to carry it off, which they would certainly have done. It had been so carefully concealed that, after some years, when calm was restored, it was found impossible to discover it, and the two officials who had put it away were both dead. The tapestry had been almost forgotten till about a month ago, when the Marquis Villamarina, the master of the Royal household, was making a thorough investigation of the palace at Turin from roof to cellar, and behind some huge chests in a store-room in the highest storey he found a secret chamber, in which was concealed the long-lost tapestry, and it had been very ill injured by its hundred years of hiding. King Humbert has ordered that the tapestry is to be carefully repaired and cleaned, after which it is to be sent to Rome and hung in the Quirinal, in the apartments which the Emperor William is to occupy during his visit next month.

Sunday sailing in Scotland is, I grieve to say, on the increase. Encouraged by the impunity enjoyed by impious sabbath-breakers at Kirkcaldy and Alloa, the owners of a small yacht on Loch Shin, Sutherland, had the audacity to go for a sail one Sunday recently. The good people of Lairg promptly held an indignation meeting, at which they passed resolutions denouncing the sinners, and determining to put an end to the scandal, if necessary, by force. I am curious to see what the result of this conflict will be.

(From The World.)

It was expected that Major Birge would be appointed clerk marshal in succession to Lord Alfred Paget, but there were upwards of a dozen candidates for the place, each of whom was exerting any influence which he could bring to bear at Balmoral. The Queen's decision that this place is not to be filled up, and that no successor is to be appointed to Sir Arthur Need, the lieutenant of the Yeomen of the Guard, has caused much consternation among the numerous members of the household who are looking for preferment, as the abolition of such offices is regarded as a sign that other economical reforms of the same character, as to which there have been dreadful reports of late, will be carried out as opportunity offers.

The Prince of Wales will soon find it absolutely necessary to make an appeal to Parliament for some definite arrangement with regard to the pecuniary position of his family. Should he die, his children would be absolutely penniless, and though, no doubt, were such a contingency to arise, the House of Commons would behave generously, it is never safe to trust to such an offence. The Prince should get something settled sooner. The Government, with the support of the Liberal Unionists, could make a very good case for the House and the country, and if such a thing as the consent of Mr. Gladstone were secured, with his support the matter might be carried through. The Prince must surely have some trusted friend, or some go-between with no political bias, who could approach the Government and Opposition, and try to arrange a modus vivendi. I have no authority for making any statement on the subject, but it need create no surprise were such a step taken by the Government during the autumn session, as asking for some attention with regard to the Prince of Wales's fortune and that of his children, nor is it likely that it will be taken without the knowledge and support of Mr. Gladstone.

Should the Government deem it a suitable time to bring forward a question which must be faced sooner or later, we shall have a much more lively autumn session than passing the two or three humdrum measures we are promised and getting through with supply could ever afford. Every year the question of Royal grants is becoming more difficult for any Government, however powerful, to grapple with; and if the present Government think they are strong enough to pass a measure dealing with it, and that it is prudent to do so, they are quite justified in attempting to put the future of the Prince of Wales's children on a satisfactory basis.

Appropos to Miss Nisbet-Hamilton, a very amusing story was told some years ago of a German prince who came to England in search of amusement and a wife with a fortune. Among other acquaintances, he made great friends with Mr. and Lady Mary Nisbet-Hamilton, and was invited to Biel. During his visit he received a letter from a most exalted personage who took a lively interest in his welfare. Being unable to read English, the German prince showed the letter to his hostess, Lady Mary, asking her to translate it. Lady Mary, on reading the letter found it contained long and detailed injunctions to "go in" for the heiress. With a good deal of difficulty, yet displaying much tact, she translated what was possible of the letter, giving it back to him. But he was not prepared to prolong his visit, and had to content himself with a more exalted but less richly-dowered bride.

Princess Sophia of Prussia, who is engaged to the Crown Prince of Greece, was the destined bride of the Czarowitz; but when they met at Berlin in the spring it quickly became apparent that they could never suit one another. Princess Sophia, who is the favourite sister of the Emperor William, is a very masterly young lady, and a thorough Prussian, delighting in political affairs and in military matters. Princess Sophia has not been comfortable at home since the death of the old Emperor, as she openly expressed her strong disapproval of Princess Victoria's attachment to Prince Alexander of Battenberg; and she has taken her eldest brother's part in all the family disputes of the last three months. Princess Sophia will not accompany her mother to Italy, but is to pass the winter at Berlin, as the guest of the Emperor and Empress. The Crown Prince, who wears huge double eyeglasses, is rather pious and priggish; but he is decidedly clever, and will probably improve after his emancipation from his studies, which for ten years have been very severe. He speaks five languages fluently—Greek, German, French, Italian, and English.

A RELUCTANT PROSECUTRIX.

Henry Baker, alias Williams, 30, was charged, on remand, at the Lambeth Police Court with attempting to murder Mary Cowen, by stabbing her in two or three places with a knife, in St. George's-road, Southwark. Some details of the case have already appeared in the *People*. The prosecutrix, who was dangerously injured, was for some weeks in St. Thomas's Hospital. About a fortnight ago it was stated that the injured woman had so far recovered as to permit of her being discharged. Upon the day of the remand, although she had received notice, she failed to attend to prosecute at the court, and Mr. Biron was informed by Chief-Inspector Chisholm that there was little doubt the woman had been kept out of the way by the friends of the prisoner. Mr. Biron granted a warrant compelling her attendance, and upon that she was brought before the court. She appeared very ill, and evidently was most reluctant to give evidence against the prisoner.—Mr. Pollard, prosecuting for the Treasury, after some difficulty, elicited from the prosecutrix that she had formerly lived with the prisoner in Birmingham, but had been parted from him for some time. On the 10th July they met and she struck him on the face with a bag and called him foul names. On the following Monday she again saw the prisoner, when he stabbed her two or three times with a knife. She became insensible and remembered no more, until she found herself in the hospital.—Mr. Pollard said he had in his possession a letter, alleged to have been written by the prisoner from the prison during the remand, and in which there was an admission of the offence.—The prisoner objected to such a document being used, as it had not been proved it was in his handwriting.—Mr. Pollard said it could be proved, he believed, upon the trial, by a voucher of the prison.—The prisoner was committed for trial at the Central Criminal Court on the charge of attempted murder.

THE GARDEN.

(WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR "THE PEOPLE.")

Orchard-house Notes.

Peaches in pots from which the fruit has been gathered may be re-potted now if they require it, and afterwards may be placed in a sheltered place in the open air. The Princess of Wales is one of the best late peaches. Of course one of the late peaches in point of quality are equal to those ripened off in the height of the summer sunshine, but this year we seem to have had no summer. In potting peach trees ram the soil in firmly with the potting stick. Turfy loam enriched with old manure and a sprinkling of bone meal will suit them admirably. Peach or other fruit trees growing in the borders of the house must not be allowed to get dry at the roots. It is not uncommon to find the trees neglected after the fruits are all gathered. But it must be borne in mind that the finishing touches are now being given to the blossom buds for next year's crop, and if the roots are permitted to get dry, the buds may drop in the spring before opening, or the fertilisation may be imperfect and the fruit fall after setting. The house should still remain open night and day. Use the syringe freely if there are any signs of red spider.

Hyacinths for Glasses.

These should be selected for early blossoming shortly, and about the middle of October place the first instalment in the glasses. The water should not quite touch the bulbs. The single-flowered kinds are the best for glasses, and for the first month or six weeks they are better kept in a cool dark cupboard, so that the roots may get in advance of the flower spike. The neglect of this is one cause of the flower spikes being unsatisfactory. When the bulbs are kept cool for a time, the roots have a chance of filling the water tubs, and when the glasses are moved into the light and warmth of the room, there is a supply of force waiting to push up the surface of the spike. In selecting the bulbs, pick the heaviest in proportion to size, not the largest. Weight denotes that the bulbs are closely packed and well ripened. Size may be obtained by high feeding, but mere size is not of much value.

Hyacinths and other Bulbs for Pots for the earliest batch should be ordered in at once. The Roman hyacinths may be potted immediately; five bulbs in a 5-inch pot will make a nice ornament for a vase for the drawing-room table. The pots should be well drained, and the soil must be rich and light. Equal parts of loam and leaf mould or old manure, with some sharp sand will grow them to perfection. Fill the pots full of soil, place a little sand in the centre, and set the bulb on it, pressing it down moderately firm, so that the top of the bulb when established in the pot is about an inch above the surface of the soil. When all are potted give a soaking of water, place the pots on a board on the surface in the open air, and cover six inches deep with coal ashes or cocoa fibre. The object of this is the same as placing the bulbs in glass in a cool dark cupboard; it enables the roots to get in advance of the top growth, which is so essential for obtaining good spikes. Narcissus or daffodils and tulips may be potted any time during October, and treated in the same manner as recommended for hyacinths.

The Calla Etheopica

or Nile lily is a favourite winter flowering plant for the conservatory or the hall. The best way of treating the plant in the summer is to plant it out in the garden in an artificial hollow, where it can be well supplied with moisture as the plant is very nearly aquatic in its habit. I have, indeed, grown it in a pond in the garden, and it flowered profusely. When winter came the growth died down, and as the water was deep the roots were not frozen, and the growth shot up strongly in the spring. The plant is not hardy in our climate, but it only requires to be kept from severe frost. Many of the large market growers of this plant, who supply the thousands of flowers for the Easter decorations, set out their plants in May in trenches something like those used for celery, and they are now lifting them and placing them in pots. Sometimes, when a plant is grown in a pot, it has several crowns of leaves; but one crown well grown is better than a number of weakly ones. When plants fail to flower, it is because the summer treatment has been wrong.

Earthing up Celery.

The late celery should now be earthed up, selecting a dry day, when the foliage and the surface of the soil is dry. It is a good plan to tie the leaves together carefully with a string of matting, or wrap a sheet of paper round them. An ingenious gentleman some years ago patented a paper collar invented expressly for the purpose. I do not think it can be put into actual use, for the simple reason, I suppose, that those who cared to put collars round their celery, previous to earthing up, found ordinary waste paper answered just as well.

The Conservatory.

Withhold the use of fires as long as can be done with safety, and begin with a small amount of heat at first, when it is necessary to light the fire. The plants which have been out in the open air are only just in their winter quarters, and too much fire heat now will be injurious.

Storing Potatoes.

For the present, at any rate, potatoes should be put in rather small heaps. Unless one is quite sure about their keeping properties, cover the heaps with straw and an stratum of soil. Keep the seed potatoes in a light airy building for the present to harden the skins.

Window Plants.

The beauty of the outside window boxes may be prolonged for a considerable time with a small amount of trouble. The autumn frosts are not very penetrating for the most part, because the foliage is hard and better able to resist cold. A covering of very thin calico or towelling laid over the plants last thing at night, will keep off all frosts we are likely to have for the next six weeks or perhaps longer.

ADAM.

SUICIDE IN HYDE PARK.

Dr. Danford Thomas held an inquiry at the Paddington Coroner's Court concerning the death of James Goff, aged 24, a barman, lately lodging at 90, Shoe-lane, Fleet-street.—William Goff, the brother, deposed that the deceased was until August last barman at the White Hart Tavern, Beconsfield, Bucks. He was always a cheerful and jocular young man. The witness knew of no pecuniary troubles. The deceased was engaged to be married to a young lady at Birmingham.—James McCabe, a youth living at Walmer-place, stated that he was returning home across Hyde Park at 10.30 on the night of the 15th, when he saw the deceased sitting on a seat near the Marble Arch. Directly the witness got near him, the deceased drank from a bottle. He then fell to the ground.—Police-constable 117 D said he was called and found the deceased dying. He said, "I have taken poison and want to die." He was afterwards taken to St. Mary's Hospital.—The coroner read a letter from the deceased, dated September 15th addressed to his brother, sister, and all friends. In it he said, "Good bye for ever. Let her photograph that I have got in my breast be buried in the coffin. I write this at three, and at twelve I shall be dead."—The brother recognised the photograph found on the body, and stated that it was a likeness of a young lady who his brother was passionately in love with.—Dr. Callender stated that the deceased died in an hour. Death was due to shock and collapse, following corrosive acid poisoning.—A verdict of suicide while of unsound mind was returned.

LADIES' ASSISTANTS.—Pamphlet free.—Every sufferer should read this new pamphlet on the "Dysmenstrual System," issued by Mr. C. B. Barnes, Consulting Medical Electrician, 52, Oxford-street, London, W. It will be sent, under cover, free by post on application to the address and call or write for it at once before you forget it.—[Adv.]

LYCEUM.

"The Tower" is the title finally given to the new Gilbert and Sullivan comic opera, to be produced at the Savoy early in November.—In his speech at a supper apropos of the reopening of the Theatre Royal, Glasgow, Mr. Irving confided to his long and illustrious friend, the manager, the playing of "walking gentlemen" at the Theatre Royal, Edinburgh, while under the management of the father of their present host, Mr. Wyndham, at a salary of 25s. a week, when the local press was "down on him," and proved as hard as the manager. Oh! the difference twist now and then.—On the 10th of next month, the National Standard Theatre in Shoreditch is to be sold under the hammer. This splendid playhouse, built by the Douglass Brothers, holds 4,200 sitters, a capacity rather larger than that of Drury Lane. It stands within bowshot of the site of the Elizabethan "Curtain" Theatre, the local tradition of which is still preserved in the name of the adjacent Curtain-road. The Standard is also not far removed from the site of the old "Fortune" playhouse in Golden-Lane.—Mr. E. V. Seebohm, whose death by suicide was reported from New York, at the close of last week, rendered, however undesignedly, at least one service in his generation to literature through his piracy of Mrs. Burnett's "Little Lord Fauntleroy," inasmuch as the injunction obtained in this country against his unauthorised dramatisation of the story serves to define the rights of novelists in the copyright of their works, when alleged to be copied for acting purposes.—The Novelty in Great Queen-street is, after redecoration to be re-opened yet again late in October, this time as the Jodrell Theatre, so called after Mrs. Churchill-Jodrell, the lady amateur actress, who is bold enough to enter again the hazardous business of management. High class new plays are promised as the staple of the entertainments.—The new Shakspeare statue, modelled by M. Fournier for Mr. W. Knighton, who will present the memorial to the city of Paris on the occasion of its being unveiled on the 14th of October, has for its site the corner of the Boulevard Haussmann and the Avenue Messine. The donor, formerly a resident in Australia, is now a resident in the French capital.—Mr. Lart's drama, "The Monk's Room," will be reproduced at the Globe early in October with Mr. Willard and Miss Alma Murray sustaining the chief characters.—On Monday the Vaudeville reopens, when "Joseph's Sweetheart" will start upon another run.—Her Majesty's Theatre is to be reopened early in the new year with spectacular opera and grand ballet.—Miss Emilie D'Arville, Miss J. Findlay, and Mr. Durrant will sustain the leading parts in the new opera, "The Slave," brought out at the Opera Comique on the 27th inst. by Charles Collette, with the clever dancer, Miss Lettbridge, are also to be included in the cast.—The current series of Promenade Concerts at Covent Garden are to terminate on the 16th of October, after which a brief season of Italian opera will be given, to be followed in turn at Christmas by the pantomime of "Robinson Crusoe," produced under the direction of the manager of the concerts, Mr. Freeman Thomas.

A Russian operatic company, now somewhere in the States, is badly to be heard in London, but fails to find any available theatre just at present.—"The Patron Saint," by Mr. J. Thomson, and "The Dean's Daughter," adapted from Mr. Phillips's novel by Mr. Sydney Grundy, are the pieces with which Mr. Rutland Barrington will inaugurate his management of the St. James's on the second Saturday in October. Miss Caroline Hill, Miss Nettersole, Miss Emily Cross, and Mr. Lewis Waller will be leading members of the company.—Miss Bobina, an English actress who has graduated well in Australia, is to play "Pamela" for the burlesque by Messrs. Pettitt and Sims, forthcoming at the Society. The Nephelothophes will be Mr. Lomax and Mr. Marquett. Miss F. St. John—too good a contralto for burlesque.—The first of the winter matinees—the buccars of dramatic critics—will be given by Mr. W. Terriss for the trial of a new farical comedy, entitled "The Policeman," in which Mr. Arthur Williams is to enact the "bobby" in question.—"After Four Years" is the name of a new comedietta by Mr. Sapte, accepted for the Comedy.—The Lord Chamberlain has pronounced the Marylebone Theatre to be "absolutely safe" in every particular. Well, Mr. and Mrs. Gascoigne are very particular.—The death is announced of Mr. F. Rullman, the originator of the theatrical ticket agency system in America. He was the son of a Prussian officer who fought at Waterloo.

Though nothing of a strictly original kind has been produced during the week at the outlying theatres, the manner in which the trials of popular plays have been put on the stage at the Lyric, the Marylebone, and the Elephant and Castle Theatres, has been highly commendable. At the Surrey the elder Mr. Conquest's reappearance in the part of Jim Dixon in "The Golden Ladder" is a welcome event, and is duly appreciated. Mr. Cruickshanks also scores well as M. Peranza, his rendering of the part being very clever. The other characters were capably acted by Mrs. Bennett, Misses G. C. Barrett, K. C. J. Barry; Messrs. T. F. Nye, G. Conquest, Jerry, C. J. Hague, G. Blake, and E. S. Vincent. At the Marylebone "Saved" has been capably acted by a good all-round company, the chief honours being due to Misses M. Pate, N. Christie, B. George; Messrs. W. Glenny, C. H. Featon, C. A. Morgan, W. Felton, H. Bertram, and A. Webb. At the Elephant and Castle, Mr. B. Green has given further proof of his managerial tact by the way in which he has produced "A Mother's Sin" on the stage. The acting, also, is all that could be desired, and reflects credit on Mrs. F. H. Leister, A. Butler, M. Griffiths, Messrs. G. F. Leicester, D. Campbell, G. Delaforce, T. B. Prior, E. Leigh, W. Lucy, G. Belmore, and T. Sullivan.

Mr. Herbert Sprake, always endeavouring to create generously for the amusement of his numerous patrons, has arranged a programme here which, for variety and general attractiveness, is one of the best entertainments now to be met with in North London. Mr. Charles Godfrey adds to his list of admirers by his artistic rendering of his latest essays, the subjects of which and their treatment being entirely original. Most of the laughter of the evening is caused by the humorous sayings of those excellent comedians Messrs. Sweeney and Ryland. Miss Minnie Mario, with her charming voice, agreeable presence, and clever dancing speedily becomes a favourite with the audience. Miss Bella Black owns a splendid voice, which she exercises by singing in a pleasant manner several good ballads, as does also Miss Elvra May. Miss Nellie Wilson provides excellent

AMUSING THEATRICAL INCIDENT.

An amusing occurrence happened at Dover to Mr. H. B. Conway's English Comedy Company, who were to perform "She Keeps to Conquer" at the Dover Town Hall. The company left the theatre at Wighton on the 13th inst., but owing to the train being late, did not reach Dover until just before the time the performance was announced to commence. To their dismay, the company then found that the whole of their costumes had failed to reach Dover. A large and fashionable audience had assembled in the Town Hall, and Mr. Conway had no alternative but to appear before the curtain, and put it to the audience whether the performance should be postponed. They decided that the play should proceed, and the actors went through their parts in their ordinary dress. Some of the gentlemen were attired in flannels. The somewhat novel scene caused a great deal of amusement, and put the audience in a good humour.

A WANT OF HARMONY.

Two Italian women, named Matilda Judan and Philemena Gondolfo, were charged before Mr. Vaughan, at Bow-street Police Court on Thursday, with a particularly serious causing of annoyance by playing a piano-organ. — Police-constable 240 E, said the previous evening, about six o'clock, he was called to Great Ormond-street to remove the defendants, who were playing a piano-organ. He spoke to them, and told them to go away, and also motioned to them to move along. They refused, and were accordingly taken into custody. — Mr. Woltomar Huhn, of 12, Great Ormond-street, was called, and complained of the annoyance. He said he suffered in the head, and therefore could not stand any noise, as it made him very ill. He had motioned to the defendants to stop, but they said they could not do so. Through an interpreter the defendants said they had been requested to play by a lady, and Mr. Schröder was called, and said that the landlady of the house in which she lived, which was about six doors away from Mr. Huhn's, was very ill and liked to hear this particular organ playing. She produced a letter from the sick gentleman, which she handed to Mr. Vaughan, who, having read it said, "Let the complainant stand up." Mr. Huhn, having taken his place in the witness-box, was asked by the magistrate: Do you encourage a German band to play in the streets of your house?—The Complainant: There is one sometimes, and it isn't nice to hear a German band and an organ playing at the same time.—Mr. Vaughan: When the German band comes before your house do you send it away?—The Complainant: No.—Mr. Vaughan: Why not?—The Complainant: First of all there is music in the German band, and in the organ there is none, and I cannot stand piano organs.—Mr. Vaughan: Do you mean to say the organ makes more noise than a German band?—The Complainant: No.—Mr. Vaughan: Well, it seems an extraordinary thing that you should complain of these people, spoken of by the writer of this letter, as playing a most excellent organ, while you don't object to a band. I should have thought that if your head was affected by the noise, the band would have affected it more than the organ, about which the writer of this letter says, "I never heard a better."—In giving his decision, Mr. Vaughan said in these cases there must be reasonable consideration for the feeling of others. Some might object to the German bands as much as the complainant did the organ. There is doubt that the defendants had played after being requested to stop, but under the circumstances he should impose no penalty. He however advised the defendants to go away from a particularly spot in future when requested to do so.

The Beauty Show, which is being held at Spa, is said, by some commentators, to have disappointed the expectations of its promoters. A large opening meeting on Tuesday night only ten ladies were judged worthy of presentation. The prizes offered vary from £200 to £20, but the awards will not be made till Saturday. The jury consists of twenty gentlemen, among whom are several noblemen well-known in Paris. There is a difference of opinion among them respecting the charms of the candidates, but one of the most attractive is a young girl from Guadaloupe, a petite creole, of refined features and distinction of manner. Her name is Mademoiselle Macquet, and as, according to the *Daily News*, she is, by most of the jurors, it is probable she will receive the prize. A dashing maiden from Stockholm, who calls herself Olga, is also a favourite. The third lady who stands a fair chance is a Parisienne, a brunette, who appears under the name of Marguerite Boulogne, and who has been an actress. Sixty ladies sent their photographs to M. Emile d'Hainaut, the director of the Casino, but many were rejected as ineligible. The competition was advertised for on the 15th September, but the postponement arose from the fact that several of the most attractive candidates did not arrive in time. Some of them had come unprepared with appropriate costumes, and later defects were remedied by the liberality of M. Hainaut, who has entertained the ladies at a series of banquets, to which the jury were also invited, and during these festivities they had opportunities of studying the charms of the candidates. At the Casino on Wednesday the ladies were seated at the end of the Salle, and while the visitors inspected them a band of Hungarian ladies played. Several English girls applied to the director, sent their photographs, and were accepted, but at the last moment they sent telegrams to their parents, and could not come. A young lady writes from Poland that she had started for Spa, but was intercepted by her parents, and was forced from the train. She wrote on her photograph her regrets at not being able to compete, as she felt sure that her beauty would have won the admiration of the judges. The director has sent her a letter in which he expresses the hope that she will be able to attend next year, when the competition will be held on a more extensive scale.

At Dudley on Wednesday evening, Mr. Appleth, the revising barrister, remarked on an anomaly in the County Government Bill. In boroughs a man could only have one vote, despite qualifications in different wards; but in the counties he could have as many votes as he had properties in different divisions. The Liberal agent said the Act made confusion worse confounded. The barrister also expressed surprise that freholders' estates were excused on the ground of poverty were allowed to remain on the register. That appeared unfair to other freholders.

On Tuesday afternoon, at the Old Bailey before the Recorder (Sir Thomas Chambers), the grand jury found the bill for wilful murder against William Barber, the chemist's assistant, of Walthamstow, who was charged with having administered chloroform to Annie French some months ago, thereby causing her death.

NEW RUPTURE APPLIANCES.—Sufferers may save themselves a lifetime of discomfort and torture by being properly fitted with Mr. C. B. Harness's new perfect appliance. Examinations free by a most experienced and skilful surgeon at Harness's Electropathic Establishment, 22, Oxford-street, London, W. (corner of Rathbone-place). Note only address, and call to-day if possible. Pamphlets free.

ZOLA'S NOVELS.—Upon the application of Mr. Poland, who appeared for the prosecution, the case of Mr. Henry Vignelly, bookseller and publisher, who is charged with publishing an English version of certain of Zola's novels, was postponed to the October session. The original prosecutor, who appeared, had applied to the Public Prosecutor, but he had consented to carry on the prosecution, and it was on his behalf that the application was made for a postponement. The recorder granted the application for a postponement until next session.

FORGING CHEQUES.—Joseph Charlwood, 31, a well-dressed man, pleaded guilty to several indictments charging him with uttering forged cheques. Mr. Lyne appeared for the prosecution. Inspector Martin informed the court that the prisoner had been carrying on a system of uttering forged cheques for a long time. His practice was to forge cheques for small amounts on plain paper, and pass them off at the shops of tradesmen, obtaining the change for the price of some article that he had purchased. There were no fewer than thirty cases in which he had acted in this manner. The prisoner was sentenced to five years' penal servitude.

County.—**Prisoner.**—**James Wood, 40,** who pleaded guilty at the last session to uttering a counterfeit sixpence, having at the time in her possession other counterfeit coins in her possession, was brought up for judgment. — **Mr. Horace Avery, who** appeared for the prosecution, submitted that the prisoner was triable with her husband and should be committed for having a quantity of counterfeit coin in their possession, and the prisoner was acquitted, but her husband was found guilty and sentenced to ten years' penal servitude. Directly after the prisoner was set at liberty, she appeared to have committed the offence to which she had pleaded guilty. The prisoner was again brought up for judgment, so that the prisoner had not taken warning by the heavy sentence passed upon her husband, but thinking that the prisoner had been led away by his bad example, he should give her another chance, and sentenced her to be imprisoned for seven weeks from the last session, the effect of which would be that she would be at once discharged.

DAVID ARMED BURGLAR AND COURAGEOUS CONSTABLE.—Alfred Bourne, 31, was charged upon three indictments with burglary. He was also charged with feloniously snatching at two police-constables named Herbert Wright and Mark Jennings with intent to murder them, or to do them some grievous bodily harm, with intent to prevent his lawful apprehension.—The prisoner pleaded guilty to all the charges of burglary and also to having wounded the constables with intent to do them grievous bodily harm, but he denied that he had any intention to murder them.—Mr. Poland, who appeared for the prosecution, said the prisoner had no doubt been guilty of a burglary at the King's Head public-house, and another public-house, and the constables with great courage pursued the prisoner after he had committed the burglary at the King's Head, and the prisoner deliberately fired three shots at them. The prisoner had stolen the revolver that was used, and there were these suggestions on the prisoner's conduct that he had stolen and used two other persons, and he had with him a black-mask. It also appeared that he had been previously convicted of burglary at this court. The constables had shown great courage, and their conduct had been commended by the magistrate and by the grand jury, and he said he desired to call the attention of the court to the courageous manner in which the constables had acted throughout the transaction. Upon the former conviction the prisoner was sentenced to seven years' penal servitude.—The prisoner, when called upon to state whether he desired to say anything in answer to the charge, replied that he wished to call the attention of the court to the fact that the revolver that was used was stolen by him shortly before, and he did not know that it was loaded.—Mr. Justice Charles said there was no doubt that the prisoner was a dangerous character, and he sentenced him to fifteen years' penal servitude.—The prisoner then addressed to the constables Herbert Wright and Jenkins, saying that they had manifested admirable bravery, and it was his earnest desire to say that he was in the factory to find that such brave fellows were in the position of protectors of the public. He ordered them to receive a reward of £1 each.

UP FROM THE COUNTRY.—Florence Harcourt, 19, pleaded guilty to stealing a watch from Mr. Alfred Rolls. Mr. Alfred Rolls is a venerable white-haired gentleman, who lives at Sutton, in Surrey. On June 15th he and another gentleman came up to London. In the evening they dined at a restaurant in the Strand, where they had some champagne, followed by cold whisky. Later on they went to the Empire Theatre in Leicester-square, where Mr. Rolls met Florence Harcourt, a blonde damsel with a slightly damaged nose, whom he treated to a bottle of champagne. They subsequently had some port in another establishment, and at last proceeded to a house in the dingy precincts of Oakley-street, Lambeth, kept by Arthur Wallace and his wife. There Florence told Mr. Rolls' watch, a gold one, valued at £25. He handed it to his valet, who proceeded, ran out, and called the police. Florence declared that she passed the watch to the landlord, but that gentleman denied all knowledge of it. It appeared that Florence had borne a good character in Birmingham, but had recently gone astray in London. Her father was in court, and said he would take charge of her.—The Recorder regarded her case as a very sad one, and in order to give her a chance of retrieving her character allowed her to be discharged. Arthur Wallace and Mrs. Wallace, de-
fended by Mr. Georgegan, were accused of receiving the watch, well-knowing it to have been stolen, and on the jury being asked to find them guilty the police had recorded them. The watch, which had been hidden in a flower box at the window of the room where Harcourt had been, was restored to Mr. Rolls.

POLICE VIGILANCE.—John Roberts, 31, Ashmoor-
park, and James Clark, 28, Crozer, pleaded
guilty to stealing a pony, cart, and harness to the
value of £15, belonging to Mr. Duke Dyke. Mr.
Purcell prosecuted.—Mr. Dyke is a tradesman at
Greenwich, and Clark, having once been employed
in the locality, knew how to get into his stable.—
The stolen pony, cart, and harness, and
drove to Cambridge, where they attempted
to dispose of the property to a dealer
named Mr. Hancock. He, however, was
not satisfied with their answers as to
how they became possessed of it, and gave
notice to the police. Information of the theft
had also been given to the authorities in London.
The prosecutor was telegraphed to from Cambridge,
and he immediately took charge of his property.
As an instance of the vigilance of the London
police, Mr. Purcell mentioned the fact that the
prosecutor was driving his own pony and cart, when
he was stopped by constables for being in
possession of stolen property, and it took him
four hours to convince them that he was the real
owner.—Clark, who had been previously convicted
of a similar offence, was sentenced to fifteen months'
hard labour, and Roberts to ten months' hard
labour.

ROBBERY OF BONDS.—Frank Mortimer Reddington Casey, 45, a man of gentlemanly appearance, was indicted for stealing a number of Uruguayan and other foreign bonds, of the value of £4,000, the indictment alleging that the robbery was accompanied by personal violence. Mr. F. M. Abraham and Mr. Abinger appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. Russell Hicks appeared for the defence.—The prisoner pleaded guilty to the robbery, but not guilty to the violence.—Mr. M. Abraham said he should be satisfied, on the part of the prosecution, with the plea of guilty to the robbery only.—There was a second indictment against the prisoner, which charged him with stealing two Spanish bonds of the nominal value of £2,000, and to this indictment he pleaded not guilty.—The facts of the case have been given recently. The robbery was committed in April last, which will be remembered that the clerk to Messrs. Wilson

stockbrokers, of Hutton - court, was entrusted with a number of bonds, which he was carrying in a black bag when, as he was going downstairs from his masters' office, he was attacked and robbed of the bag and its contents. Nearly the whole of the shares were afterwards traced to the possession of the prisoner, who, when he was apprehended, at once admitted his guilt. The second robbery was one of the same description.—The prisoner made a long statement to the effect that he had been ruined by Stock Exchange speculations, and he merely intended to use the bonds as a cover to enable him to return to retrieve his position, and he would not have been so stupid as to take to the possession of the bonds. The Recorder sentenced the prisoner to eighteen months' hard labour.

CHILD MURDER.—Mary Ann Reynolds, 33, was charged with the murder of her child, Mr. Poland and Mr. Mead prosecuted; and the prisoner was defended by Mr. Elliot.—The prisoner was a married woman and occupied a lodging with her husband in Judd-street, Tottenham Court-road. The prisoner was alleged to have caused the death of her child, 9 months' old, by suffocating it while she was lying in bed with her husband. The prisoner, however, appeared to have previously been very kind to the child, and there was no doubt that she was insane at the time she committed the crime, and not responsible for her conduct.—The jury stopped the case, and acquitted the prisoner on the ground of insanity, and she was ordered to be detained during her Majesty's pleasure.

POST-OFFICE PROSECUTIONS.—Edward Boucher, a auxiliary postman, pleaded guilty to stealing a post letter containing ninety postage stamps, the property of the Postmaster-general. He was sentenced to eighteen months' hard labour.—Henry Thomas Brinkworth, 27, pleaded guilty to obtaining money by false pretences, and also to a common law forgery. Mr. C. Gill appeared for the Post Office authorities, and Mr. Keith Frith for the defendant.—This case was one of rather peculiar character. The prisoner was employed as a sorter at the General Post Office, and in that capacity he had an opportunity of reading the post-cards which concerned the arrival in London of persons who were about to come to the country on a visit. Having taken down the addresses of the prisoner appeared to have written to the friends of the visitors in the country stating that he had lost his purse and requesting the loan of a small sum of money. In a great many instances the prisoner succeeded in obtaining the money he applied for.—Mr. Keith Frith urged on behalf of the prisoner his previous good character, and that he had yielded to sudden temptation.—He was sentenced to nine months' hard labour.—Robert Gibson Feene, 31, a letter carrier, pleaded guilty to a similar charge.—Mr. Purcell appeared for the prisoner, and he handed in several testimonials from clergymen and others bearing testimony to the prisoner's former good character enjoyed by him.—He was sentenced to fifteen months' hard labour.—Henry Willetts, 33, employed at the King's Cross Post Parcel Office, also pleaded guilty to stealing a parcel containing cigars and a cigarette case. He was sentenced to nine months' hard labour.

EXTENSIVE ROBBERY.—John Parker, 50, pleaded guilty to stealing a cheque for £4,000. Mr. Horace Avory appeared for the prosecution.—The mother of the prisoner was employed at an office in Cannon-street as house-keeper, and the Australasian Loan and Trust Company, it appeared, had offices in the same building. The prisoner was aware of the character of the business of the company, and it appeared that in the month of April, 1887, he appropriated a cheque sent from Birmingham in a letter requesting that the amount might be invested in debentures of the company. The prisoner forged a letter purporting to come from the secretary of the company, acknowledging the receipt of the money, and he then opened an account at the bank and spent the whole of the money except about £380, which was all that was recovered.—He was sentenced to five years' penal servitude.

AN EXPERT RAILWAY THIEF.—Albert Evans, 28, pleaded guilty to stealing a portmanteau, the property of the Great Western Railway. Mr. Forrest Fulton appeared for the prosecution. The prisoner appeared to have been well known as an expert railway thief, and he had been previously sentenced to penal servitude for a similar offence. He was sentenced to ten years' penal servitude.

THE CHARGE AGAINST MRS. GORDON-BAILLIE.—Mr. Ladbury applied to the court on behalf of Mrs. Gordon-Bailie to postpone her trial to the next session, on the grounds that the case was a very complicated one, and so late as the 12th inst. notice had been given to the defendant that she could not be charged with the offence against her, and she had not had opportunity to defend herself from these charges, so that the delay was absolutely necessary to enable the defendant to prepare her defence. Mr. Bealey, who appeared for the rejected husband of Mrs. Gordon Bailie, did not object to the postponement on his behalf. The court, for the reasons also stated, postponed the trial, and the case was ultimately postponed for the first sitting of the next session.

A MURDER STORY.—Ruth Newman, 20, a plain, plump lady, the concealment of the birth of her child. She had been charged with the crime of murder on the coroner's inquisition, but the grand jury ignored the bill. Mr. Poland prosecuted; Mr. Bealey defended. The facts as stated by the learned counsel on both sides disclosed a painful story. The prisoner was housemaid in service in the City, her sister being cook at the same place. On August 6th she gave birth to a child, but kept the event secret, even from her sister. The prisoner's allegation was that the child was born dead. On August the 13th she packed the body up, and left the parcel in a third-class carriage at one of the City stations of the underground railway. After she left the parcel was found, and from marks on it the police were able to trace the prisoner. Mr. Bealey, in asking for the mercy of the court, said the prisoner's was a very pathetic story. Her father died fifteen years ago, and her mother was a widow highly respected in Yarmouth, who had brought up a large family with great care. The girl had been seduced by a potman, who abandoned her when her trouble came. The learned counsel besought the court to allow prisoner to go home to her friends, who promised to take every care of her. He submitted that the ends of justice would be better answered by giving the poor girl another chance of life, by releasing her to the society of her friends, her husband, consenting to her a most painful view, admonishing her to let this sad experience be a warning to her, and ordered her to be discharged on entering into her own recognisances in £50 to come up for judgment if called upon.

ALLEGED MURDERS AT SEA.—Patrik Kelly, 36, seaman, a tall, powerful man, was indicted for the wilful murder of John Parry upon the high seas, within the jurisdiction of the Admiralty of England. There was a second indictment against the prisoner, charging him with the murder of a seaman named John Chapman, and this indictment was the one that was taken. Mr. Poland and Mr. C. Mathews prosecuted; and the prisoner was defended by Mr. Tickell.—This case was an extraordinary one. The prisoner was a seaman, and in the beginning of July he was staying at the residence of a sailor-boarding and he subsequently returned to a vessel called the Erin, which was bound for New York from Gravesend. He appeared at that time to have exhibited a morose disposition, and he was very reserved, and was not a favourite with the crew. Nothing particular occurred until the 8th of July, and on that day the prisoner's watch was ordered to perform some duty on board the vessel. The deceased Chapman belonged to the same watch, and he made use of some vulgar expression, and the prisoner asked him whether he was a sailor. He replied in the affirmative. He replied that he did not, and the matter appeared to have come to an end. On the following morning, about four o'clock, Chapman and Parry were asleep in their bunks in the forecabin, and the prisoner, without saying a word or receiving the least provocation, stabbed them both through the

heart with a sailor's knife which had been given to him at the Sailors' Home. The injuries inflicted by the prisoner were of such a terrible character that, although every effort was made to staunch the blood, it was unavailing, and the two men died almost immediately. The prisoner, who appeared to be quite calm and collected, after stabbing the two men, went to the chief officer and told him that there had been two men stabbed in the fore-castle, and at the same time producing a knife, added, "There is the knife that did it." The prisoner was at once put in irons, and when the vessel arrived at New York an inquiry took place before the British Consul, under the provisions of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, when the prisoner had been taken the Consul decided to send the prisoner to England upon the charge of murder. He was asked if he wished to make any statement, and replied that he should reserve what he would say until he was in England, on account of the state of his mind, both past and present. It was stated that during the voyage the prisoner several times said he would make a hot bed of the vessel, and on the voyage home he made use of threats towards another of the crew named Whittaker, who did not appear to have done anything to offend him, and said that he would serve him as he had the other two, if he had a chance. Inquiries had been made about the prisoner, but no information could be obtained about him, and all that was known was that he had for a short time been in the Sailors' Home, and had joined the ship under the circumstances stated, and the answer to the charge was that the prisoner was insane, and not responsible for his actions.—For the defence, Dr. Gilbert, the medical officer of Holloway Prison, was examined, and he stated that the prisoner laboured under various delusions, and in his opinion, at the time the murders were committed by the prisoner, he was not aware that he was doing anything wrong.—Dr. Bastion gave similar evidence.—The jury retired at a quarter past three o'clock to consider their verdict. At seven o'clock they were sent for by the judge, and stated that there was no chance of their agreeing. They were directed to one. The judge told them they must retire again, and they accordingly did so.—After another hour's deliberation the jury again came into court, and repeated that there was no chance of their agreeing, and they were then discharged.

In answer to a gentleman of Coventry, who stated that the Crimes Act created three new offences, namely, unlawful assembly by holding meetings proclaimed by the Lord-lieutenant, publication of reports of suppressed meetings, and boycotting, Lord Selbourn has written denying that the offence called exclusive dealing created by the act. The clause to which reference was no doubt made dealt only with unlawful conspiracies previously punishable by law. As to the two other offences, the powers given to the Lord-lieutenant were to enforce not any new law, but the old. He was only authorised to proclaim associations already and always illegal.

THE AUSTRALIAN PARROT. THE last Cunard steamer which arrived at Liverpool brought a great living curiosity. It is an odd-looking parrot, whose conversation made the cabins lively during the voyage, and who is a little full of his own ideas. Externally he is unimpressive. Instead of the usual green and yellow plumage of parrots, he has a grey suit, that is not at all handsome. His form is rather striking, however, as he is as big as an owl, and his head is remarkably wide and flattened in front. Across the top of his head is a queer ridge of feathers, at the base of which there is a dark marking, making him look like a profound scholar of a bird, who has pushed his spectacles back from his forehead, ramping up his hair.

The parrot at present rears mopeish. He evidently has not yet been able to reconcile himself to his new surroundings. Among the party of gentlemen who greeted the parrot's owner on his arrival was a member of a well-known wholesale drug house of Liverpool, who sympathetically inquired of the parrot, "What do you want, Polly?"

The parrot started him by the reply delivered in a gruff tone and with slow emphasis, quite unlike the rapid, rattling ejaculations of most talking parrots: "I want—to-go—home!"

It was some 14,000 miles away for the parrot, who was brought from Australia. He is an African bird, bought when young from a Sydney bird fancier, by Mr. Alfred Hay, one of the great sheep-breeders of New South Wales. Mr. Hay's estate, known as Boonamoonooma, is on the Murray river. It contains about 300,000 acres, and pastures a quarter of a million sheep. It is remote from any town, the nearest post office being the little hamlet of Mulwala. The piano in Mr. Hay's house had to be hauled by waggon about 100 miles from the railway station. In a family so isolated from society and so dependent on its own resources for entertainments, the odd-looking grey parrot had a good school. He soon developed an astounding aptitude for speech, and the whole family took a lively interest in his education. Talking parrots are generally swearing parrots. Mr. Hay gave strict orders that the parrot should not be allowed to swear. But the parrot picked up a naughty word from a servant he was promptly snuffed, and so deceived because his speech that he was called the Deacon. Eventually the servants were afraid to swear or do anything wrong in his presence, as the Deacon would be apt to solemnly report the fact to the family.

The present owner of Deacon made the parrot's acquaintance last autumn, when in Australia corresponds with spring in England, and is the sheep-shearing season. That is a time of great bustle and activity on a sheep range. An army of labourers are collected into a camp, for the gathering of the sheep into paddocks, handling and packing the fleece, and handling the wool to the buyers. The Bushmanmanas are kept busily employed at shearing, and the parrot's position is not near so nice and difficult as with English sheep, for in Australia, owing to the mild climate, the fleece does not crinkle or mat, and the wool is straight. Shearing is a factory process, instead of an individual manipulation. Helpers keep a continuous procession of sheep moving from a paddock to the shearer, about three sheeps of the long shorn will cut off about an hour's time. The struggling animal is flopped over, snip, snip, snip, and the fleece on the other side of the sheep is released, and finally plunges down the fenced passage leading to another paddock.

It was during such a scene as this that Deacon's present owner first saw the grey parrot. Deacon always enjoyed excitement, and some one of Mr. Hay's family had hung its cage where it could see the shearer at work. Deacon was in a great flutter, and had much to say. If he heard an oath, "Hush, you wicked beggar!" he would scream at the offender. The thing that most interested him was the occasional snipping of the sheep's hide. In such rapid work the shears would not unfrequently slice off a piece of skin and draw blood, and the practice was to give the sore place a rub with the well-known "oil of sweet almond." At this high favour of the oil, Deacon heard so much about St. Jacobs Oil that he picked up phrases about it very fast. If a sheep had a sore or was nicked by the shears, he would shake his feathers, jump from perch to perch excitedly, and shout, "St. Jacobs Oil!" "Use St. Jacobs Oil!" "Rub on the Oil!" Again he would sentimentally announce "St. Jacobs Oil conquers pain," in recollection of the phrase on every bottle, and which he heard often repeated.

The gentleman visiting the range was on a hunting trip into the interior of the country, when he called on Mr. Hay. He naturally took a great fancy to Deacon, and Mr. Hay finally presented him to his bird to train. At Sydney Deacon's linguistic talents attracted much attention, and the owner of the Sydney "Daily News" wrote an article, describing the bird's intelligence. Deacon's owner left Australia last autumn, taking the Pacific mail steamer to San Francisco. While in that city Deacon was the subject of many notices in the newspapers. His owner lodged in the Palace Hotel, an enormous structure, whose extensive interior courtyard is laid off in lawns and gardens. Deacon soon after his arrival was hung out on a piazza overlooking the courtyard. As a coloured servant was rambling by, he shouted, "I say, you beggar, where's the sheep?" The tone was so gruff and peremptory, and the words so unaccountable to the startled dorky who hadn't noticed the parrot, that in his fright he dropped his tray and smashed the chinaware. "Rub it with St. Jacobs' Oil," blarney remarked the next day.

The parrot, with his owner across the American Continent, and recently across the Atlantic to this country, so that he has pretty nearly circumscribed the globe. He is christened the Doctor by the sailors during the voyage to England, from his habit of recommending his favorite remedy. If he saw any one get a knock or a bruise, or limp as if from pain, "Ruh it with St. Jacob's Oil," would be his solemn advice. He picked up some gase phrases, and in rough weather he would cry, "Oh-ih, Steward!" with an amusing oo-sickish drawl. He has not yet recovered his vivacity since his arrival, and except an occasional "Oh, dear me!" or a "I wish I was home!" has little to say. His owner thinks, however, that he will soon come around, and that as soon as he gets used to our climate he will begin to take an interest in English speech.

MYSTERIOUS DEATH AT HAVERSTOCK HILL.

Dr. G. Danford Thomas last week held an inquiry at the St. Pancras Coroner's Court into the circumstances attending the death of John King, aged 39, described as an engineer's brakeman, lately living at 9, Heriot-street, Rutherglen, Glasgow, who was found with his face smashed and the head partly decapitated in the Belzise tunnel, at Haverstock Hill Station, on the Midland Railway, at 7.15 a.m. on Wednesday. Mr. G. P. Young, solicitor, appeared for the Midland Railway Company; and Detective-sergeant Miller watched the case on behalf of the police commissioners. James Carruthers, living at Glasgow, identified the body as that of his brother-in-law. He was married, and left home in April last for Australia to seek for work. He had failed in his object, and was returning home in the steamship Ormus, of the Orient line. His wife had received a letter saying he should be home on Wednesday. The same evening she was informed by telegram that his body had been found on the railway. By the Coroner: The deceased had been a teetotaler seven years and was a "God-fearing man." He went away with £7 in money, and was working his passage home.—William Franklin, a plate-layer, stated that he found the body of the deceased lying between the wall of the Belzise tunnel and the downline. There were blood marks along the wall as though the deceased had been carried against it for some distance.—Evidence was given that on searching the body a third-class ticket was found from St. Pancras to Glasgow. It was issued at the Albert Dock. A silver watch and two purses containing £1 9s. 5d. were in the pockets.—John Brown, ticket examiner at St. Pancras, stated that there were five persons in a third-class smoking compartment of the 9.15 p.m. express to Glasgow previously to its starting on Tuesday night, the deceased being one of them. Three of the occupants were "folly and singing snatches of songs." Witness looked the door, when deceased asked to be allowed to fetch two bottles of whisky he had left in the luggage locker. Witness refused to let him out. The first stoppage would be at Kentish Town.—Alfred Whitbread, a bus driver, employed by the Midland, deposed that he was returning home to Kentish Town and rode in the same compartment with the deceased and three others. They all appeared seafaring men, and the one that sat opposite deceased had his coat off. He was a young man of about 20 years. The third man was older. They were companions, and appeared to have been drinking. Soon after starting the younger man took offence at something deceased said, whereupon the latter took off his coat and pushed him. The first named said, "He would put him out of window." Witness, after a little persuasion, made them sit and put on their coats. On arrival at Kentish Town witness, with a sailor he knew, got out leaving the three men in the compartment. He placed his sailor friend a few carriages down, as he wanted to go to sleep.—John Smith, the guard, stated that his attention was called to the three men at Kentish Town, as they all got out on the platform. One of them he afterwards missed, and he was sure there were only two in the smoking compartment when they left there. On arrival at Bedford he noticed only one occupant of the carriage, and he was sleeping. He did not ask where his fellow-traveller was. At Leicester his attention was drawn to another compartment to the third man he had missed at Kentish Town. He was bleeding from a wound in the head. One of the passengers stated he had put his head through the window. He was detained at Leicester for his head to be bandaged.—By the Coroner: The man occupying the single compartment had to be aroused at Carlisle to punch his ticket. There was nothing in the carriage indicating a struggle.—Dr. Rees deposed that the head of the deceased was very much injured, and death must have occurred instantly. The teeth were knocked out, but there were no signs of an assault having been committed.—Detective-sergeant Miller, 1 Division, stated that he had made inquiries at Tilbury, and found that the deceased left the steamship Ormus with a young man named John McGill, aged 22, also a man named John Matheson. The first named was a stowaway, and his father was a chemist at Hamilton, N.B. The Glasgow police had made inquiries and found McGill had not at present returned home, his mother stating that she did not expect him. Matheson had made a statement, and said that the stowaway (McGill) and the deceased had a quarrel in the train, and he left them. They were all the worse for liquor.—Detective Miller said that the police did not entertain the opinion that the deceased met with foul play. McGill was found sleeping in the train at Glasgow, and it was thought he was a stowaway. His theory was the deceased got out in the tunnel with the intention of joining his companions.—Mr. Young, representing the company, said they entertained no suspicion.—The coroner summed up, and the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

ARRIVAL OF GUARDS FROM DUBLIN.
The 2nd Battalion of Coldstream Guards, which has been stationed in Dublin for the past twelve months, arrived in London on Saturday. The battalion, which arrived at Woolwich in her Majesty's ship Assistance in the morning, was conveyed from thence to Charing Cross Station by special train, and marched to Chelsea Barracks, to be quartered there for the next twelve months.

FATAL CLIFF ACCIDENT.
A sad cliff accident, in which a solicitor's son named Vern, aged seven years, lost his life whilst on a visit with his father and the rest of the family to West Lulworth, Dorset, formed the subject for a coroner's inquiry at Dorchester last week. The deceased went on a boating trip with some of the family to Mepps Rocks, when, in climbing the cliffs, he fell over and received shocking injuries. Although conscious when picked up, he died shortly afterwards. A verdict of accidental death was returned.

THE NEW WIMLESDON.
At a meeting of the Volunteers held in Edinburgh on Saturday, it was resolved that the new site for the National Rifle Association meeting ought to be at near London as possible. Lord Wemyss said he held a very strong opinion that the meeting should be near London, and he preferred Aldershot to the site on Lord Wantage's land. Other speakers condemned Cannock Chase.

Mr. Wyatt received particulars last week concerning the death of a man, named John Meagher, 32 years of age, who was found in the Surrey Commercial Docks on Friday afternoon under very mysterious circumstances.

At the pro-Cathedral, South Kensington, on Saturday, Miss Marian Biels, pianist, of the Kensington School of Music, eldest daughter of the late Mr. J. Biels, of 126, Cromwell-road, and sister of Mr. William Biels, principal of the school, was married to Mr. Victor Serbelli, of Belgium, also connected with the Kensington School of Music.

Last week Dr. George Danford Thomas was notified of the death of James William Cotterell, aged 72 years, a coachman, who resided at 30, Barton-crescent, Euston-road, and who on Friday when out for a walk was seen to stagger and fall. He was removed in an insensible condition to the Royal Free Hospital, Gray's Inn-road, where he died a short time after admission.

The City coroner was informed on Saturday of the death of Joseph Wiltshire, a labourer, of Essex-road, Islington, who died on the previous day. The deceased was at work on a new building in course of erection in Aldersgate-street, City, when, after assisting in raising a heavy stone, he complained of a violent pain in his side, and shortly afterwards expired.

SHOCKING DISCOVERY AT ENFIELD.

Last week, at the Bull's Cross Tavern, Enfield, Mr. Langham, City and Duchy of Lancaster coroner, held an inquiry on the body of a man, name unknown, who is supposed to have committed suicide, by hanging himself in a wood about a couple of miles from Enfield Highway.—The evidence was to the effect that early on Thursday morning a labourer passing through Theobald Woods, Enfield, saw the body of a middle-aged man hanging from a tree. A handkerchief was tied round his neck, and it was attached to a waistbelt which was wound round the branch of a tree in a secluded part of the wood. The police were communicated with, and the body cut down. It was in a fearfully decomposed state, and life had evidently been extinct several weeks.—Dr. Collier said he was called to the body, which was that of a man about 35 years old. He was apparently in a good position, for he was well dressed and had on a silver lever watch and gold chain. Witness made a post mortem examination, and had come to the conclusion that death was due to suffocation by hanging, and he should say that it was a case of suicide. The body had evidently been hanging about a couple of months.—The coroner remarked that it was a singular case. No one, however, had witnessed the occurrence, and he should advise the jury to return an open verdict.—This was accordingly done.

WALWORTH CONSERVATIVE CLUB.

The quarterly general meeting of the above club took place on Saturday at 187, Walworth-road. There was a large attendance of members. Mr. F. W. Shore presiding, in the absence of Major Isaac, M.P., the popular member for the division, who is taking a well-earned holiday. The principal business of the evening was to receive the committee's report and financial statement, and to elect five gentlemen to serve on the committee. The report stated that the number of members was steadily increasing, that the profits were double what they were during the corresponding quarter of the preceding year, and that the club was entirely free from debt. They also reported that they had taken a new lease of their present commodious premises at a reduced rental, and concluded by impressing upon the Conservatives of the division the importance of becoming members, as the best means to protect the seat from the danger of Radicalism. The report was read by Mr. Saunders, of Trafalgar-square society. The hon. sec. (Mr. B. Cohen) announced that a syllabus of lectures and discussions on political and social subjects, as well as entertainments, were in course of formation, and invited the co-operation of the members to make them a success. A discussion then took place on the report, every speaker endorsing the action of the committee. The election of the committee was next proceeded with, the five retiring members offering themselves for re-election. The poll remained open half an hour, and there were a keen competition, no less than nine candidates being nominated for the five seats, and in the result Mr. Thomas Gibbons Raugh, a prominent Conservative in the division, was returned at the head of the poll. The routine business over, a vote of confidence in her Majesty's Government was carried with acclamation, and a vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

ASSAULT ON A RATE-COLLECTOR.

At Luton on Saturday Louis Schoeppler, pork butcher, was fined £5 for assaulting Mr. Foulter, rate collector. It appeared that when the collector asked for the rate the defendant paid, but refused to let the collector out of his shop. Subsequently he struck Foulter a heavy blow in the mouth, knocking him down, cutting his face, and rendering him insensible.

DANGEROUS PLAY.

A lad, aged 7 years, son of an ironmonger at Faversham, has met with an accident under peculiar circumstances. He had a toy pistol, and having charged it with one of the common pink paper caps, he thought to make more noise by firing it into a benzoline drum, from which the benzoline had been emptied four or five days before. He unscrewed the top of the drum and fired the pistol into it, when the vapour exploded with a loud report, set the lad's clothes on fire, and very severely burnt his hand and arm.

AGRARIAN OUTRAGE IN IRELAND.

A number of men fired six shots at a butter merchant named Jeremiah Scannell when on his way to Listowel Market on Saturday. The outrage took place at Meens, half way between Abberton and Castleisland. The butter merchant drove rapidly away, however, and escaped uninjured. There were no arrests.

TEMPERANCE LIBERAL CLUB.

On Saturday Mr. E. H. Bayley (Gladstonian candidate for North Camberwell), formally opened the Old Kent-road Liberal Club, the proceedings, which were fairly attended, being held in the grounds at the rear. The new club has been established on temperance principles, no alcoholic beverages being sold on the premises, although non-total abstinents are not debarred from becoming members. The premises comprise club, reading, billiard, and smoking-rooms, and a library is in course of formation.

A LUCKY PAUPER.

At the meeting of the Birr Board of Guardians on Saturday, a pauper inmate petitioned the chairman (the Earl of Rosse) for leave of absence to prosecute her title to a legacy of £20,000 left to her by a relative in America. Lord Rosse asked if there was any foundation for her claim. Mr. Dooley, the clerk to the board, replied that two years ago the applicant had received over £50 and spent it.

PRIZEFIGHTERS IN COURT.

On Saturday afternoon nine men, seven of whom belong to Leeds, were charged before Mr. Jolland, the West Riding magistrate, with taking part in a prize-fight at Bilton, near Hull. The pugilists were Thomas Moran, bricklayer, and Levi Silverwood, collier, of Leeds, and they fought fifteen rounds. When Silverwood appeared in the dock he was very much battered about the face, and it was said some of his ribs were injured. The fight lasted eighteen minutes, Moran being the victor. The principals and seven others were arrested on their way back to Hull.—The prisoners were remanded until Monday.

Last week Edward Charles Dean, aged 15 years, of 23, Pearman-street, Wandsworth-road, was admitted into the Edward Ward at St. Thomas's Hospital suffering from a crushed hand, caused by his having been caught by a planing machine at Messrs. Turton and Appleton's Works, Wandsworth.

A canvass of the residents in Stroud having resulted in a refusal to adopt the Free Libraries Act, Mr. E. C. Schochan, a wealthy resident, presented a suitable building and £600 towards establishing a free library. Other local gentlemen have come forward with subscriptions, and the fund now amounts to £3,500.

At an inquest held on Saturday at the Ossington Coffee Tavern, Marylebone, on the body of Alice Rosina Parker, 10 weeks old, who died from suppressed measles. Dr. Newman Kerr stated that it was an epidemic more than ever fatal this year, one out of every three cases having proved so. It was in a great measure due to want of cleanliness.

Mr. Wood received information last week of the death, in the Miller Hospital, Greenwich, of John Stone, aged 63, an independent gentleman, of 47, Guildford-road, Greenwich. On August 30th, the deceased was cruising in a motor launch, when he was knocked down by a horse and man. He was taken to Guy's Hospital, necessitated his admission to Guy's Hospital, and subsequently was admitted to the Miller Hospital, where he died.

SEQUEL TO THE REGENT'S PARK MURDER.

Accusation of Libel.

Bernard George Wilson, described as a solicitor, was summoned at the Macclesfield Police Court on Saturday before Mr. Cooke, for, on the 31st August last, unlawfully and maliciously publishing a defamatory libel on and concerning Thomas Harry Brown and David Cleary the principal witnesses in the trial of the convict Galletly, who was found guilty of the murder of the young man Rumbold, in Regent's Park in May last, and who is now undergoing penal servitude for life. The alleged libel was contained in a letter bearing the defendant's name, and published in certain newspapers, in which the writer professed to place before the public a few simple facts on behalf of Galletly, Lee, and Henshaw, all of whom he defended at the trial. The contents of the letter on which the prosecution relied were as follows:—"The two youths, Cleary and Brown (the two who turned Queen's evidence), suggested to several of their companions that revenge should be taken upon Cole's assassin. To this end, then, all available assistance was procured, and the 'Fair' in Tottenham Court-road, was chosen as the recruiting ground. Here it was that the assistance of Galletly, Lee, Henshaw, and others (despite the Queen's evidence of Cleary upon oath) was solicited by Cleary, Brown recruiting elsewhere." "Cleary, by his own confession at the police court and the Old Bailey, admitted that he was present when Cole was struck, suggested a revenge and chiefly helped to enlist the members of the Tottenham Court-road gang for that purpose." "But some one had assaulted a pal of Cleary's, the young man Cole, and he (Galletly) foolishly listened to Cleary's suggestion to go out and give Cole's aggressors a 'bashing'."

"As to the history and antecedents of the two Queen's evidence witnesses, they will not bear ordinary daylight, while those of Galletly, Lee, and Henshaw will, and do bear a striking contrast." "Those two Queen's evidence men, who, to save their own necks, gave such evidence (which was severely commented upon at the time by the judge) against those whom they had made their own catspaws."—Mr. C. E. B. Bowker, solicitor, was for the prosecution; Mr. Paul Taylor, barrister, defended; and Mr. Freke Palmer, solicitor, watched the case for the newspaper proprietor. In opening the case, Mr. Bowker said this case arose out of the now notorious Regent's Park murder, which occurred some time ago. On the 1st inst. a letter appeared in a local paper, bearing the name of Mr. Wilson, on the subject of the murder, in which case Mr. Wilson defended three of the prisoners. Having read the paragraphs (given above) from the letter, the learned magistrate said the first one was sufficient to show that the magistrate could send the case for trial, for it contained a distinct assertion that Cleary and Brown were accessories before the fact to a felony or principals in a misdemeanour. It alleged that although all the prisoners were convicted, Galletly as the principal, the complainants were the instigators of the murder. The second paragraph distinctly asserted that Cleary and Brown had suggested revenge. In the third paragraph, Cleary was represented to have asked or suggested to Galletly that an attack should be made on Rumbold. The very contrary was the fact, and the defendant himself was proved when the evidence was given in that court on the point. Referring to the fourth paragraph, the learned gentleman said that at the trial Brown stated on oath that he had never been charged with any offence in his life. Cleary admitted that years ago he did commit an offence, for which he was sent to a reformatory, and thus purged himself of the offence. Since then he had gained an honest livelihood. If it was a fact that Galletly's character would contrast so strikingly with that of Cleary and Brown, it was, to say the least, strange that witnesses were not called to prove it. The fifth paragraph was a deliberate libel on the administration of justice, and years ago would have received severe comment from the bench. The police made inquiries into the evidence of the complainants, and they accepted them as being only minor actors in this tragedy. He contended that there were five distinct libels—purposeless attacks upon the complainants. Since the trial and conviction of the offenders, numbers of these gangs of ruffians had been charged and convicted at this court, and he contended that the publication of such a letter as the one now under review was calculated to provoke a breach of the peace. He could only assign some private reason for the defendant having written the letter. He asked for the committee of the defendant.—He called Mr. James E. Musgrave, of Fardwick-road, West Hampstead, who said he was the proprietor, editor, and publisher of the *Paddington Times*. On or about the 31st ult. he received by post the letter in question, and published it in the next issue of his paper. He produced the original M.S.—Frank Forbes, a clerk in the employ of Mr. Wilson, proved the signature to the manuscript as that of his master. About the date in question there were letters in the office addressed to several of the daily papers.—Thomas William Cleary, brother to the complainant, deposed that the letter produced contained references to himself in recognition of the assistance he had rendered. His brother had suffered much annoyance from people for the part he took in the murder case, and only on Friday he was called "informer" by a woman whom he was determined to prosecute.—Mr. Taylor urged on behalf of the defendant that the paragraphs were not libels, but fair comment on a matter of public interest, and as such were privileged. He also urged that should the magistrate be against him on that point, that he should hold that under all the circumstances no jury would convict the defendant, and therefore dismiss the summons.—Mr. Cooke ruled that privilege could only be claimed by the members of the staff of the newspaper, and not by any private person, and especially by a solicitor who had been defending a prisoner in the case. He should certainly send the case for trial. He failed to understand the object of the writer of the letter, because the prisoners had been convicted, and the drift of the letter was to show that these witnesses were worse than them. He committed the defendant for trial at the next session of the Central Criminal Court, and accepted his recognisances in £5 for his appearance.

FIRE IN THE STRAND.

Considerable excitement was caused in the neighbourhood of the Strand on Saturday by an outbreak of fire on the premises of Mr. James Roberts, dealer in works of art. No. 11, Strand Hotel Buildings, Holywell-street. The fire, which originated in a room on the third floor, was discovered by the occupier's brother, Mr. Charles Roberts, about a quarter past seven o'clock, and he at once gave the alarm. The members of the Scotland Yard Fire Brigade and Sergeant Bosley, 21 E, with a number of constables, were quickly on the scene, and the flames were got under in a quarter of an hour, by which time, however, the room had been burnt out. The origin of the fire is unknown.

The revision of the register for the Limehouse Division of the Tower Hamlets has resulted in a gain of 135 to the Conservative party.

Dr. Danford Thomas was informed last week of the death of James Robinson, aged 37 years, lately residing at 2, Caroline Villas, Bouverie-road, Edmonton. On Thursday afternoon the deceased, who was in the paint shop of the Industrial Dwellings Company, was engaged in painting the third floor back window of Stanley Buildings, Pancras-road, when he missed his hold and fell to the ground, some thirty feet beneath, receiving severe external and internal injuries, from the effects of which he died two hours afterwards in the Royal Free Hospital, Gray's Inn-road.

INSTITUTES FOR NORTH LONDON.

£200,000 from the Charity Commissioners.

The Charity Commissioners have, it is understood, intimated their willingness to assist in the promotion of technical institutes for the north of the metropolis to the extent of £200,000, provided a similar sum is raised by the locality, or, if that amount be not reached, pro rata in proportion to the amount raised. This is in accordance with the offers the commissioners have made to other parts of London. The commissioners have also, it is understood, suggested that the Parliamentary boroughs of Hackney, Islington, St. Pancras, and Finsbury should be grouped together to form the north of London for the purposes of technical education. In response to this suggestion an executive committee, consisting of forty members, has been formed in each borough, from each of which five have been elected to form a central executive committee of twenty members. The Duke of Rutland, the Marquis of Northampton, the Earl of Fife, Earl Compton, Lady Henry Somerset, Sir E. H. Currie, the Master of the Hothwell, the Comptroller Mr. Quinn Hogg, Mr. Henry Tufnell, and other large landowners interested in the locality, as well as the several members of Parliament representing the boroughs included in it, have accepted the office of vice-presidents, thus identifying themselves with the movement.

A meeting was held at the Hackney Town Hall on Monday evening for the purpose of promoting a scheme for providing North London with technical and recreative institutes. It is proposed to appeal for £200,000; the Charity Commissioners promising a similar amount, provided that this sum is raised, to erect an institute in each of the divisions of Finsbury, Hackney, Islington, and St. Pancras. Sir Charles Russell said that the object that they had met to promote was an eminently desirable one. While a great deal had been done in this country in recent years in the direction of helping elementary education, practically nothing had been done by the State in aid of technical education. All that had been left almost entirely to private effort; and when he reflected the contrast which that state of things presented when compared with many Continental countries, he was bound to confess that there remained a great deal to be done. The time was when England, engaged in productive commercial pursuits, could afford to neglect the aids which modern times required, and when, from her position, and from her command over certain markets, she might be said to be without a rival in productive enterprise. But these conditions had greatly changed in modern days, and if England was to maintain her productive position in the world she must follow the rest of the world in the matter of technical and scientific training. Such institutions as those referred to were greatly needed in the four North London districts, which had a population of one and a half millions, with a rateable value of five millions, and he hoped that they would unite and work till they had succeeded, as South London had succeeded, in establishing their technical schools. Resolutions were adopted approving of the scheme and appointing local committees to put it into operation.

HOW MILK IS ADULTERATED.

At Marylebone Police Court, last week, Henry Vass, residing at Chichester-road, Kilburn, was charged, on a summons, with wilfully and maliciously damaging two gallons of milk, worth 2s., the goods of the Calford Park Milk Company. Mr. Kendall Moore, who appeared to prosecute, said the defendant had been in the employ of his clients, as milk carrier, in connection with their Kilburn depot. The said company's method of doing business was to take a sample of the milk put into the churns, from which their men were to serve the public, seal it in a bottle which contained a label on the outside bearing the name of the farmer who sent the milk, and of the men who delivered it to customers, and thus to be able to check any attempt at adulteration. Two samples of milk which the defendant had charge of had recently shown, on being tested, that they had been tampered with, so a watch was kept on him. One of Mr. Chowdhury's managers, assistants followed the defendant and saw him one morning delivering his milk in Chichester-road. He stopped in one doorway for about ten minutes, and then went in Peel-road, where he was distinctly seen to pour what appeared to be water from a can hanging on his churn into a pail, from which he was serving the customers. He was stopped and a sample of the milk was taken, and was at once forwarded to Dr. Redwood, the analyst, who, in due course, reported that the milk was adulterated, with added water to the extent of 17 per cent. The sample of the milk supplied to the defendant to deliver was quite pure. The defendant denied the charge, and said that he placed the reputation of his employers in jeopardy.—Defendant denied the charge, and said that he had been in the service of the company for over three years.—Mr. Cooke said he regarded the case as fully proved, and it was a serious matter. This was the second case of the kind he had had before him, and on the previous occasion he looked into the matter very fully, and was of opinion that it could be dealt with as wilful damage. He fined the defendant 40s., with 2s. costs, or in default seven days' imprisonment.

AN OSTEND BOAT MYSTERY.

A mysterious disappearance was reported on the 13th inst. from the Ostend boat on its arriving at Dover. It appears that a gentleman named Primrose, well dressed, and belonging to Piccadilly, crossed with a friend from Ostend to Dover by the night boat. He was all right on board about ten minutes before the boat left Dover, but upon the vessel putting alongside the Admiralty Pier he could not be found. It was supposed that he fell overboard. Further inquiries are being made.

HE WANTED MORE PIE.

James Blackwood, 14 years of age, was found one night last week hanging by the neck in a garden house at Saltwell Hall, Gateshead, where his father is gardener. At the midnight meal the boy was refused a second helping of a plum pie and left the room in a temper. Some hours later his body was found hanging in the pottaging house. A coroner's jury on Friday returned a verdict of suicide while temporarily insane.

FIFTEEN PERSONS POISONED.

Fifteen persons have been poisoned at Wetwang, near Driffield, Yorkshire, through eating veal. The meat was stated to have been quite fresh, but every one who ate it was seized with a serious illness, some with colic, sickness, and diarrhoea. There have been no deaths. The occurrence created much alarm in the village, and an inquiry by the medical officer of health has not resulted in any satisfactory solution of the mystery.

THAMES WATERMEN'S GRIEVANCES.

A deputation of Thames watermen waited upon the Bridge House Estates Committee of the Corporation last week to protest against the injuries caused to their calling by the new Tower Bridge works. Their memorial pointed out that the watermen and ferrymen were being deprived of the means of livelihood owing to the difficulties and dangers attending the navigation of large vessels through the obstructive nature of the new bridge works. The consequences was that the trade of the Upper Pool was now diverted lower down the river to the Millwall and St. Katharine Docks, and the ferryman between London Bridge and the Tower were suffering great privations from want of employment. It was suggested that a grant of £20 or £30 might be made to each ferryman in order to enable them to purchase boats suitable for plying up and down the river, as otherwise they and their families would be reduced to a state of starvation. Mr. Loveridge, the chairman of the committee, assured the men that their memorial would receive as favourable consideration as possible.

THE WIDOW AND HER ADMIRER.

Attempted Murder through Jealousy.

A terrible outrage was committed near Hanley early on Saturday morning. It is stated that for some time past a widow named Bonnell, about 30 years of age, and residing at 8, Washwell-road, Bucknall, near Hanley, has been encouraging the attentions of a young collier, named Thomas Clewes, 23 years of age, who, during the past fortnight, has been harvesting on the widow's small farm. She, however, grew tired of Clewes' attentions, and has shown a decided preference for a brother of her deceased husband. This seems to have excited Clewes' jealousy, and on Sunday he entered the widow's house, and presenting a loaded pistol at her head, in presence of her three children, threatened to take her life. For this she obtained a warrant for his apprehension at Hanley stipendiary court on Monday, and although he has remained in the district ever since, sleeping in outbuildings on the farm, the warrant had not been executed. In consequence of her fears Mrs. Bonnell, during the week, had not slept at her own home, and on Friday night she remained at the house of a neighbour. Returning in the morning to make the care, she was admitted into the house by Clewes, who attacked her with a woodman's axe, inflicting such terrible injuries to her brain that her recovery is beyond hope.

DEATH OF A RACEHORSE OWNER.

The death was reported on Saturday of Mr. James Lees, J.P., Beny Hill, Mansfield, Notts. Deceased, who was 31 years of age, was an owner of racehorses, one of which, the steeplechaser Roanquet, won the Liverpool Grand National in 1885. During his university career at Cambridge, Mr. Lees was accidentally shot in the thigh by another undergraduate when shooting on the Lincolnshire Fens. Though able to walk afterwards, he never thoroughly recovered from the injury. He was captain in the 3rd Battalion Highland Light Infantry.

THE SALVATIONISTS AT YARMOUTH.

At Yarmouth on Saturday summonses against thirty members of the Salvation Army, Blue Ribbon, and Church Army, and several Norwich Socialists, which had been adjourned for a week to see if some arrangement could be come to, were again before the bench. Mr. Dill, barrister, promised on behalf of these organisations not to play the band while holding their services in the open air; not to play while passing places of worship, and to conduct their services as quietly as possible. Under these conditions he asked the magistrates to dismiss the cases. The magistrates, however, in cases which were proved inflicted the nominal fine of 1s. and costs, or three days' imprisonment. Mr. Dill said that those who had no goods would prefer to go to prison rather than pay the fine, and he arranged with the chief constable when they would give themselves up.

PRIZE FIGHT NEAR HULL.

A determined prize fight for £10 a side took place on Saturday near Hull between two well-known West Riding pugilists named John Mooram and Eli Silverwood, colliers, of Leeds. Six or eight rounds were fought, and the whole affair lasted about eight minutes. Forty or fifty people were present. Mooram proved the victor, and Silverwood received some severe injuries to his ribs, and a bad cut over the eye. As the party were returning to Hull they were surprised by the Hull police, and after a chase Silverwood was arrested, and also four others of the party. Mooram got away.—In the afternoon Mooram and Silverwood were charged with engaging in a prize fight, and Samuel Toft, Patrick Cosgrove, Michael Driscoll, Martin Madden, and Samuel Moran, all of Leeds, and Robert Dannatt and John Cliey, of Hull, were charged with aiding and abetting.—The prisoners were all remanded.

SCENE AT A CRICKET MATCH.

An extraordinary scene took place at a cricket match at Leicester on Saturday afternoon. The final match between the Loughborough and Leicester South End clubs for a challenge Cup was being played at the county ground before a large company, and on Pougher, the Leicester professional, being given out, the umpire's decision was challenged. The game was umpire, and great excitement prevailed. The Leicester man refused to continue the game and left the field, no official decision as to the possession of the cup being given. The visitors sought police protection.

DREADFUL BRUTALITY TO A CHILD.

On the 14th inst. an inquest was held at Gorton Manchester, on the body of Rose Hannah Rees, aged 3 years.—Earlier in the day the child's father and aunt were remanded at the county police court, charged with causing its death.—The medical evidence at the inquest disclosed shocking facts: The little girl's body was bruised all over, the collarbone was broken, and seven ribs were smashed. Systematic brutality is alleged.—The father, who is a widower, gave evidence, but his sister declined to depose on oath.—The inquest was adjourned till the 25th inst.

KILLED BY AN OSTRICH.

A curious and fatal accident happened last week at Marseilles. Thirty ostriches, which had arrived from Algeria, were being placed in the train for Paris, where they are to be exhibited in the Jardin d'Acclimatation, when a man endeavoured to pluck some feathers out of one of the "birds of the desert." He immediately received a kick from the ostrich which killed him on the spot.

DISTRESSING DEATH OF TWO SISTERS.

A melancholy drowning case was reported on the 14th inst. from Galway. Two little girls, named Stewart, were blackberrying on a cliff, when one fell over into the river twenty-four feet below. Her sister tried to save her, and also fell over, striking a projecting boulder in her descent. Both sisters were swept off by the rapid current and drowned.

POLICE BRAVERY IN LONDON.

During August 167 officers of the metropolitan police were specially commended for meritorious conduct—namely, twenty-nine for courage in stopping runaway horses, six for killing mad or savage dogs at great personal risk, three for courage at fires, two for courageous apprehension of persons by whom they were assaulted, six for rendering first aid in cases of accident, and 121 for other services of a courageous character.

BIRTH IN AN EXPRESS TRAIN.

A lady connected with one of the most respected Warwickshire families left London on the 14th inst. with her husband in a first-class carriage of the night express. After the train had passed Rugby the lady was suddenly taken ill, and prematurely confined. When the next stopping-place was reached, she was removed from the carriage, and everything possible done for her.

On Saturday Jesse Day, aged 34 years, in the employ of Mr. T. Miskil, of Walton-on-the-Naze, was surgically treated in the male wards of St. Thomas's Hospital. It appeared that the unfortunate man, whilst working on a thrashing machine, got his arm entangled in the drum, taking the arm from the socket. He was immediately seen by a local doctor, who ordered his removal to the above institution.

Dr. Danford Thomas last week held an inquest at St. Pancras, on the body of Arthur McCarthy, aged 14, a plasterer's apprentice, of 43, Winchester-street. Deceased was engaged at his work at 1, Gloucester-road, Regent's Park. Having had his dinner on Wednesday, he got on to the wall of the adjoining Roman Catholic Chapel and convent (part of his work being in the addition to the chapel). Missing his footing he fell, sustaining injuries to his head and concussion of the brain, which soon terminated fatally. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

of campaign"—and the "plan of campaign" has been declared illegal by the highest court in Ireland, and has been disapproved by Mr. PARNELL, and has been condemned as morally sinful by the Pope. After boasting that he would defy the law, and going to Ireland to do so, Mr. DILLON was justly punished, and to have refrained from punishing him would have been an act of weakness fatal to any Government. In conclusion, Mr. CHAMBERLAIN described the real condition of the Irish tenant, and compared it with that of the tenant in Bradford, very much to the disadvantage of the latter. He showed how, by means of successive legislative enactments, the condition of the Irish farmer had been improved—at the expense of his unlucky landlord—until at the present time "the condition of the Irish tenants is far better than that of any tenants in any part of the world." As to the sensational accounts of evictions, Mr. CHAMBERLAIN proved how impossible it is, in the present state of the law, for an unjust eviction to take place. "I stand here," said Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, "and I say I do not believe there would be any evictions to-day if it were not for the pressure put upon the tenants by the National League." Such language as this forms an admirable introduction to the forthcoming Parliamentary campaign in November. It serves to bring public opinion up to its bearings and to brace the public mind to keep steadily before it those main, unalterable facts, which, as we said above, are always in peril of sinking under the weight of the load of meaningless chatter with which our opponents would like to smother them. Let Englishmen only grasp those facts with something of the tenacity of Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, and all will be well with the Union and with that empire which so largely depends upon its maintenance.

The preliminary meeting of the Special Commission promised well for the future proceedings which will come on about a month hence. On that occasion the three eminent judges selected by Parliament, to decide the grave issues of this remarkable inquiry, displayed all that strict impartiality which is rightly expected of them. Certainly, the Parnellites cannot complain of the treatment accorded them on their first appearance by counsel before the Commissioners. Now that the business of the Commission has actually commenced, it is not too much to ask the press on both sides to abstain entirely from comment on the case. We observe with regret that the Separatist organs are not confining themselves within those limits of decent reserve which the occasion demands; and we are very much afraid that as the case proceeds they will find it still more difficult to restrain their tongue from evil and their lips that they speak no guile. But, whatever they may do, we hope and trust that the scribes on our own side will not be betrayed into conduct unsuitable to the gravity of the case with which the Commissioners have to deal.

Englishmen generally dislike State interference with their liberty, and they are, as a rule, quite right in that dislike. But there is a kind of liberty which is simply license, and license of a sort which nothing will curb but strict supervision by the constituted authority and a strong hand to execute its orders. Such is the state of things which prevails in certain parts of Whitechapel, as well as in other districts of the metropolis. The vicar of St. Jude's, Whitechapel, who is as well able to speak as any living man, recommends for the suppression of the haunts of the criminal class the following methods:—Better police supervision, better lighting and cleansing, the removal of the numerous slaughter-houses, and the control of tenement houses by responsible landlords. To accomplish all this it is first of all absolutely necessary to have more police; without that nothing can be done. The removal of the brutalising presence of the slaughter-houses might be effected without very great difficulty. Lighting, cleaning, and the supervision of tenement houses would, however, require that salutary interference of the State, which in extreme cases becomes a necessity. We do not particularly like the remedy, but, in view of the desperate nature of the disease, it imposes itself as a positive necessity.

FEATS IN SURGERY.

A startling advance in surgical science has been made by Dr. Maximilian Klein, a German military surgeon. The particulars are given by the professional journal *Memorabilia*. A man accidentally cut off his left great toe in the middle of the first joint. The severed piece remained hanging to the foot, but the connecting skin was scarcely thicker than a thread. Dr. Klein sewed on the fragment, dressed it with iodoform, and had the satisfaction, in twenty-two days, of finding the wound healed and the toe perfectly sound and flexible. Encouraged by the unexpected result in this case, Dr. Klein was induced to apply the same treatment again. A recruit, in order to disable himself and so escape military service, deliberately cut off his forefinger with an axe at the second joint. The finger-end was lost, and could not be found until half an hour had elapsed. It was then cold and blue. Nevertheless, Dr. Klein sewed it to the stump, and applied a bandage of iodoform gauze. As early as the second day it was evident that circulation had been partially re-established throughout the finger; and in six weeks the man had not only left hospital, but was doing the very rifle drill which he had hoped to shirk. The finger was, in fact, as serviceable as it had ever been. These stories read almost like extracts from the *Memorabilia* of Baron Munchausen. That they are chronicled in *Memorabilia* is, however, evidence of their truth. English surgeons will not be so unwilling to credit them as they would have been in the days before the discovery of the marvellous properties of iodoform.

A PEOPLE'S PALACE FOR BATTERSEA.
A public meeting convened by the Battersea Tradesmen and Ratepayers' Club was held on Tuesday evening in the large hall attached to the Royal Arms, Battersea Park-road, to take into consideration the question of converting the Albert Palace into a recreative and technical institute for Battersea. Several of the Battersea Library Commissioners and others were present. In the course of several animated speeches by Mr. Burchill, Mr. Donaldson, and other gentlemen, reference was made to the generous offer of Mr. O. V. Morgan, M.P., of a large donation towards fund for securing the Albert Palace as an institute for Battersea. It was strongly urged that the Albert Palace is well adapted for a People's Palace, and resolutions in support of its being so for that purpose were carried with enthusiasm.

THE COOK AND THE DRESS-MAKER.

Amusing Case.

In the Edmonton County Court on Wednesday, before Judge Aldrich, Selina Mitchell, of Gloucester-terrace, Tottenham, and Edmondson, dressmaker, sued Miss Elizabeth Best, of 162, Evering-road, for 12s. 6d. for work done and materials supplied. There was a considerable dispute as to the value of the work done and materials provided. The plaintiff deposed that the defendant brought a plush for a dress bodice, which was properly made, and sent home to the defendant, who approved the work, except the bodice did not fit. The next day it was returned for alterations, and it was again sent home to the defendant, who then complained that there was a mark upon the plush. This, the plaintiff asserted, was upon the material when it first came into her hands, and was caused through the plush being folded in a box. The plaintiff also stated that the defendant wore a different pair of stays on the second occasion to those she wore when she first tried the bodice on, and that made a difference in the fit. The judge remarked that if that were so it was certainly wrong; because, according to a report of a recent meeting of the British Association, when there was a long discussion on the subject of stays, it was thought that even one pair of stays was too much; but he was not called upon to settle that point.—The Defendant: I wish your honour to understand that in the first instance the bodice did not fit me at all. It produced now it would not fit.—The Plaintiff: I say it does fit.—The Defendant: I am sure it does not, and I certainly ought to know. (Laughter.)—The Plaintiff: Well, your honour, you ought to know that she told me she wanted a very fussy dress, because she wished to attract a nice young man. (Roars of laughter.)—The judge said the point was whether the article of dress fitted or not. Could not the defendant go into a private room at once and put it on?—The defendant said she was quite willing to put the dress on, so that the judge should see her in it. She told the plaintiff that the dress was not suitable, and that she had spoiled the materials.—On the bodice being produced, the judge observed, amid laughter, that it was a very brilliant colour.—A witness was called by the plaintiff, who corroborated her statement, adding that the defendant told her that she was highly delighted with the sleeves and the colour. (Laughter.)—The Defendant: I told her the bodice did not fit me, and that it could not be altered, so that the plaintiff must be the loser.—The judge said he supposed he ought to know something about dressmaking, seeing the number of cases relating to it that he had before him, but he really did not.—The defendant said the bodice did not fit her across the breast or at the waist, and that the plaintiff had made it worse by taking it in.—The Judge (to defendant): Well, you had better go and try it on. (Laughter.) This is the worst of a case of this kind. It is like a breach of promise case, in that it always causes a lot of foolish fun. I do hope that if this good lady tries the dress on and comes into the court again nobody will laugh at her, but I must have it tried on.—The defendant said that nobody who saw the bodice on would give the plaintiff any work, as it did not meet by two inches.—The Judge: Well, go into one of the rooms and put it on.—The High Bailiff: I will take her into my room. (Great laughter.)—The Judge: Is there anyone in court who knows anything about dressmaking? (There was no reply.) No; there is nobody.—After a lapse of a minute or two the defendant returned into court wearing the bodice. It did not meet in front by some inches.—The plaintiff said the bodice to make it appear too small, and that she (the defendant) had on two flannel bodices for the same purpose. (Laughter.)—The judge remarked that an extra flannel would not make the bodice too small to so great an extent as it appeared to be.—The Plaintiff: But she wore different stays at the time it was fitted. (Laughter.)—The judge observed that the bodice did not fit at all, and added (addressing the plaintiff): Go and try if you can make it meet.—The Plaintiff: She won't let me go near her. (Laughter.)—The Judge (peremptorily): Go round at once.—The plaintiff declined to do so.—The Judge: Then let your witness go round.—The Witness: I don't understand it. (Laughter.)—Two friends of the defendant tried to get the bodice to meet, but could not do so, whereupon the judge said the dress did not fit, and that the defendant was entitled to a verdict.—The plaintiff said that she believed the dress had been tampered with, because when it was first tried on it fitted beautifully—nothing could have been better.—The judge asked the defendant if she had altered the dress, and she replied, "Not at all. I only tried to get it into it, and I could burst it if I liked." (Laughter.) I have not cut or altered it at all.—Judgment was entered for the defendant for both claim and counter-claim.

STRANGE AFFAIR AT EASTBOURNE.

Alma Susan Large, who is connected with the refreshment rooms at the Eastbourne Theatre Royal, was charged on remand at Eastbourne with attempted suicide by taking certain powders, said to have been obtained at King's College Hospital, London. The accused, who is a well-connected young widow, was found in a state of coma after taking some of the powders to relieve neuralgia, and the police were informed of the affair. A policeman was called in, and Mrs. Large remained unconscious. She was then prosecuted on a charge of attempted suicide, and remanded to allow medical evidence to be obtained from King's College Hospital. Dr. Carlton Jones on Tuesday attended from London and stated that the powders were issued to Mrs. Large as a recent patient and were non-poisonous, although too many might produce the comatose condition in which the defendant was found. Mrs. Large very earnestly resented all ideas of committing suicide, and pleaded pain and sleeplessness as her reason for taking the powders. The magistrate eventually discharged her.

TOURISTS AND CONTINENTAL POLICE.

An event that is calculated to cause some excitement occurred at Antwerp a few evenings since. A party of English tourists, including one who had apparently imbibed somewhat too freely, were crossing the Rue de la Murette Bleue, when a police officer interfered, and attempted to arrest one of their number. The Englishmen resented the scene, and a general melee followed. Blows and imprecations were freely exchanged, and the affair developed into a riot. Finally the officials succeeded in arresting the most troublesome of the party, and he was at once conveyed to the police office, where he remained until six a.m. the following morning, when he was liberated unconditionally. He alleged that while at the police office, he was cruelly treated by the police, and having obtained a medical certificate as to his injuries, he was conducted to the English consul by M. Blawens Vanden Eynde, who witnessed the affair. Here a number of witnesses were examined, and the police for 1,000fr. for injuries sustained, and the matter will come on for hearing during the week.

A CURIOUS CASE OF POISONING.

A lad named Thomas Rogers, assistant post runner, at Berwick, is dangerously ill, from having eaten gooseberries. He placed the berries in his pocket with some loose lucifer matches, the poison of which was rubbed off on to the gooseberries.

At Ipswich an inquiry has been held into the circumstances attending the death of a young man named William Monson, a shunter, who fell in front of two trucks, the wheels of which passed over his body, on the Great Eastern Railway Company's line. A verdict of accidental death was returned.

AN IRISH RIOT IN GLASGOW.

A serious riot occurred on Monday night in an emigrants' house in Maxwelltown-place, Glasgow, among the Irish labourers brought over from Belfast to take the place of the dock labourers on strike. The police interfered, and the Irishmen, who defended themselves with their batons. They were a mere handful, however, compared with the Irishmen, and the scene for half an hour was of the wildest description. Forms were flung about like playthings, and the proprietor was carried away insensible, having been struck on the head by some missile. Forty policemen were summoned by telephone, and took possession of the building. A second strong body of constables arrived, and the Irishmen quieted down and submitted themselves as prisoners, sixty-two being arrested. The surgeon was busy for two hours dressing the wounds of some of the injured, who received cuts and gashes, while five policemen have been temporarily rendered unfit for duty. The dock labourers on strike assembled in the streets and wished to assist the constables. Inspector McMillan states that a messenger came hurriedly towards him, and said, "There's a terrible row in the emigrants' lodgings—some of the police with Sergeant McMillan and several other policemen have immediately proceeded to the scene of the riot. When they arrived there were shouts of 'Murder,' and window glass was flying in every direction. Wooden forms were being thrown about in a most reckless manner, and the rioters and police were being struck by them indiscriminately. McMillan had a difficulty in getting his men inside, and they had to fight their way. The rioting was going on in the flat above the hall, and on entering, the policemen made an effort to go upstairs. Several Irishmen had posted themselves on the steps, and they struck the policemen with the tops of broken forms as they attempted to force their way up. Several of the officers were cut about the face, and McMillan got his arm slightly injured. They, however, passed on, and in a few minutes reached the scene of the rioting. They were at once assailed by the mob. McMillan and his men attacked them with their batons, levelling some score of them to the floor. About twenty batons were broken on the heads of the Irishmen, who at last sought refuge in every corner, and pleaded piteously for mercy. On Tuesday fifty-two of the men were convicted of rioting and sentenced to thirty days' imprisonment without the option of a fine, while five others were remanded until Thursday, when the prisoners were sentenced to three months' imprisonment each.

"POOR DELUDED GIRL."

Mr. Wynne E. Baxter, the coroner for South East Division, held an inquiry at the Poplar Town Hall into the circumstances attending the death of Rose Elizabeth Sarge, aged 1 year and 8 months, the illegitimate child of a domestic servant, named Elizabeth Sarge, who disappeared from her sister's house at Bermondsey under mysterious circumstances. The child's body was recovered from the Thames on the 15th inst., while a week previously the body of the mother had been recovered from the same river. Clara Sarge, of 260, Long-lane, Bermondsey, deposed that the mother of the deceased was her sister. She was a domestic servant, lately employed at the King's Arms, Roupell-street, and while there met and fell in love with the potman, George Thomas. This was two years ago, and shortly after they met they went to live together as man and wife, with the result that the deceased was born. Some months ago witness's mother discovered that Thomas was a married man, and informed him of it. He then abandoned the child's mother, and she went into the workhouse for a time; but on Thursday, the 6th inst., she called at witness's house, and stayed all night. She had the baby with her, and took it away about seven o'clock on the Saturday evening, saying that she was going to try to get in a Home for Destitute Girls in Blackfriars-road. Witness never saw her sister alive after, but from inquiries made she was sure that she did not call at the home mentioned. The body of her sister was found in the river, near Waterloo Bridge. When the mother left witness's house, she was crying, and seemed in great trouble. The coroner could not imagine the state of mind in which the poor deluded girl was when, homeless and abandoned, she found herself near the water, and sought rest from her woes.—The jury agreed to a verdict of found drowned.

SNAKE-KILLING IN PENNSYLVANIA.

A Forest County, Pennsylvania, correspondent of the *Chicago Times* writes:—Rattlesnakes abound in this county, in the adjoining county of Venango, and in a portion of Crawford, Cope, and Adams counties. They are plentiful, and many large ones have been killed this year. Every one kills rattlesnakes in this country. One of the most successful snake killers are women and young girls, who make a business of gathering huckleberries and blackberries. An important part of a berry-picker's equipment is a stout stick, with which the snakes are killed. The country is hilly and covered with large rocks, much of it is also heavily timbered; but it is among the rocks which cover the river hills that snakes flourish. Dens of rattlesnakes are abundant all through this rough section of the country. Anything like a record of the number of creatures that have occurred this season would be a task of considerable magnitude. Mr. Peter Gruber is known all over this section as a snake-charmer, but he does not pretend to charm them. He does not hesitate to catch a live rattler or a copperhead in his hands, and every season he makes frequent excursions into the snake districts to capture snakes for his museum, which is a private institution attached to his saloon. On these trips he is always accompanied by several friends, who go along to see him catch the reptiles in his naked hands. With Gruber this is simply a matter of dexterity acquired by long practice. He watches a favourable opportunity when the snake is stretched out and seizes it immediately at the back of the head. Then he puts a foot on the snake's back, and if a rattler, he makes its tail sling in the most vicious manner; but as long as it is held firmly about the neck it is powerless to bite. Gruber says there is very little risk in catching any kind of snake in this way. He has been catching deadly snakes on this theory for five years and has never been bitten. Gruber wears a necktie made entirely of snake skin, and for a scarpin he wears a rattlesnake's rattles.

THE "DIVINING-ROD" AT HASTINGS.

A correspondent states that an extraordinary series of experiments have been conducted on the site of the Hastings new workhouse. A point which has been warmly disputed in connection with the ground has been as to whether or not water was to be found there. It was at last decided to employ a "diviner" named Mullins to test by the phenomenon of a "divining-rod," the capacity of the site in the matter of water supply. Mullins sent exceptional testimonials stating that he had found abundance of water by "divining" on the estate of various noblemen. From the fear of drawing together an inconveniently large crowd upon the grounds, the experiments were kept very private; but the matter became known to the local press representatives, of whom several were present, in addition to the chairman of the board, the building committee, and the board officials. Mullins was apparently highly successful. His plan was to walk with a hazel-twig suspended between the fingers, and when nearing certain points in the ground the twig would become agitated and twist round in the "diviner's" hand. According to the "diviner," there is an ample supply of water, and he calculates that at the highest of water level there will be no necessity to dig more than sixty or eighty feet, while at some other points it might be found at thirty or forty feet. The committee of guardians expressed themselves highly satisfied with the present stage of the experiments; but the well-sinking trials will be awaited with great interest.

THE SERVANT AND HER MASTER.

Mr. Charles Harrington Moore, a solicitor, residing in Hurlingham-road, Fulham, appeared before Mr. Paget, at Hammersmith Police Court, to answer summons for detaining boxes containing wearing apparel, the property of Annie Stokes. There was also a summons against William Morris, of Ackmar-road, for disturbing the defendant by unlawfully knocking at his door. Mr. Haynes appeared for the young woman, the defendant conducting his own case.—The complainant deposed that she was general servant to the defendant for seventeen days. On Sunday night, the 9th inst., he turned her out of doors without her wages and clothes.—The defendant inquired of the complainant whether he gave a reason for turning her away, but Mr. Haynes objected to the question, and said it would come before the county court judge in an action for the wages.—Mr. Paget intimated that he should not try anything out of his jurisdiction.—The defendant said he turned her out for disobedience.—Mr. Paget: It is not a good cause for detaining the boxes.—The defendant was called into the box to give evidence. He said he had no objection to giving evidence. He said he left his room to get his boxes, and as he did not see a cab and directed the driver to take the boxes to the house of her parents in Ackmar-road, where he understood her mother resided. The cabman returned and said they would not receive the boxes. He then directed him to take the boxes to Putney Bridge railway station.—Mr. Paget: What business had you to send them to the railway station?—Defendant: Simply because I feared a disturbance.—Mr. Paget: Why did you not send them to the police station, to the British Museum, or the Bazaar? (Laughter.) Why on earth did you send them to the railway station?—Defendant: Because I thought it was more fit than the police station.—Mr. Paget made an order for the boxes to be given up or pay £3, the value, and 2s. costs.—The Defendant: Where am I to deliver them to?—Mr. Paget: Where she tells you. Deliver them to her.—On the second case being called, Mr. Moore said he should abandon it.—Mr. Haynes: I am here to defend the case.—Mr. Paget: (addressing Mr. Moore): Why did you bring the man here? I am here ready to hear the case.—Mr. Moore: I am not disposed to go on.—Mr. Paget said if he (Mr. Moore) did not go on with the case he must pay costs.—Mr. Moore was then ordered to pay one guinea costs to the defendant.

SUSPECTED BURGLARS.

Charles Sims, a shoemaker, with no fixed abode, and John William Jackson, described as a comedian, also refusing his address, were charged before Mr. Horace Smith, at the Dalton Police Court, with being suspected persons, loitering, and having housebreaking implements in their possession.—Police-constable 28 J deposed that at half-past nine on Saturday night, the 15th inst., he was on duty at Queen's-road, Dalton, and saw the men loitering. He saw Sims come from the gateway of 234, and go to Lavender Grove, close by. He then got the assistance of Mr. Alfred Emery, residing near by, and the two men, seeing themselves watched, ran off, and were pursued in Middleton-road by Sims, and eventually witness captured Sims at Albert-road, and Mr. Emery took Jackson. Jackson, on being caught, threw away ten skeleton keys, a pawnticket, and a knife, besides a short piece of candle. When Sims was searched at the station eight more skeleton keys and a burglar's jummy were found upon him.—Detective Knott, of the J Division, gave corroborative evidence, adding that when he took the jummy from Sims the latter exclaimed, "There you are; it is all up now. I have you (meaning Jackson) to thank for this." The prisoners, who had nothing to say beyond a denial that they were in a copperplate engraver, giving an address at Buckland-street, Hoxton, and George Daniels, marble polisher, of the same address, both under 20 years of age, were charged with being suspected persons and loitering in De Beauvoir Town, supposed for the purpose of committing a felony.—Detective Knott and Police-constable Stretch deposed to seeing the men loitering, and when they were apprehended after coming from the garden of an unoccupied house, a "swag bag" was found upon Clarke, and both of them carried boxes of matches. A knife, with the large blade recently broken, was also found upon Clarke.—Both the accused were remanded for inquiries.

THE NEW MAGAZINE RIFLE.

The reports which are being prepared by the infantry battalions at home stations with reference to the new magazine rifle state that the rifle stands exposure very well and there is hardly any recoil. The shooting capacity of the new rifle is found to be good, the increased velocity and low trajectory compensating for difficulty with cross winds. The pistol grip is largely approved, and it is found that the rifle can be brought well on to the shoulder; but some Volunteer marksmen, who have tried the weapon, believe that the grip with the left hand, as now arranged, is far too forward. In some cases the cartridge extraction mechanism is spoken of as unsatisfactory, the ejector spring being found weak and unreliable. It is also suggested that a hand-guard is not sufficient protection in long-continued firing, the barrel becoming so heated as to be difficult to hold. The magazine is the subject of considerable comment. Without it the rifle is found easy of manipulation, but with it drilling is in several reports considered difficult. The provision of a "half-cock" has been suggested. The present danger when the magazine is full. The spring in the magazine has not in all cases been approved, it occasionally getting out of order and the cartridges jamming when filling the magazine and firing from it. One serious matter dealt with is the difficulty and delay caused by detaching an exhausted magazine and replacing it by the spare one, and it is stated that in these circumstances ten rounds can be fired more rapidly from the Martini-Henry than from the magazine rifle. Little fault is found with the sighting, and the back-sight arrangement for short distances has generally worked well. The fore-sight, however, through its exposure, is considered by some to be liable to injury. The bayonet is the subject of some adverse remarks, it being mostly regarded as too short and of little use for cutting or entrenching purposes. The trials are still going on at home and abroad, and will continue some time before the whole of the reports can be collected for examination.

IMITATING PROFESSOR BALDWIN.

The extent to which the parachute mania has "caught on" is amusing. Any number of people are talking of trying the experiment with which Professor Baldwin's name is now so intimately associated. A juvenile, impressed with the idea that the feat was delightful in its simplicity, has come to grief in the back yard of his parent's premises. He stepped airily out of a window, with an umbrella in his right hand, but instead of sailing gracefully to terra firma, he came with a crash on to the dog kennel, and was picked up insensible by a distressed paterfamilias. Less risky experiments are being made with the parachute by juvenile Londoners. A paper toy parachute is now being largely sold in the streets. When thrown closed into the air it expands in its descent, and floats quite calmly and quietly into the hands of its owner.

HOW THEY DRINK IN BELGIUM.

The question of diminishing the consumption of spirits is being seriously discussed in Brussels. A newspaper published in a poor part of Flanders states that the daily consumption of a working man—not a drunkard—there includes at 5.30 a.m. a "worm-killer," at 8 a.m. an "eye-opener," at 11 a.m. a "whip," at 2 p.m. a "digestor," at 5 p.m. a "soldier," and at 7.30 p.m. a "finisher." His regular yearly expenditure for drinks, without counting extra libations on festive occasions, amounts to 219 francs, a rather important item in a family budget of from 500fr. to 1,200fr. a year.

ALLEGED MANSLAUGHTER.

The coroner of Derby resumed the inquiry concerning the death of John William Orgill, aged 15 months, son of Mary Orgill, a widow, of 14, Macklin-street, and other address.—Dr. Barr continued his examination. He said he attended the child daily from the 4th of September until his death. For the first few days the child visibly improved, but on the Friday before his death he became worse, and eventually died. He and Mr. R. W. Gentles made a post mortem examination of the body. He was of opinion that the primary cause of death was malnutrition, and the secondary cause diarrhoea. Among the various causes of diarrhoea were starvation, diet, and neglect. If the child had been treated as had been described by various witnesses, it would avert malnutrition. The muscles of the child were softer than he would have expected to find them.—The Coroner: Will you say that the child died from starvation? Witness: I cannot go to that length, but I will say that its death was accelerated by starvation.—By a Jurymen: The symptoms presented at the post mortem examination proved clearly that the child had been accelerated by starvation.—Mr. R. W. Gentles, surgeon, was recalled, and gave evidence of a scientific character.—Mr. W. Legge, surgeon, said he had heard the evidence of the witnesses, and of the medical men in regard to the post mortem examination, and assuming it to be true, he had no doubt that the child died from starvation and neglect. All the organs in the body might be healthy and still the child might have been starved to death.—Mary Orgill, the child's mother, was then recalled. She denied that she had ever been taken home drunk, or had ever left the child lying on a plaster floor for hours together. She denied various other allegations respecting her misconduct made by various witnesses, and said she had done her best for the child, but could not always obtain sufficient food. She could, of course, have entered the workhouse, but she did not take the opportunity of doing so.—The coroner asked her to state to whom she owed the child to be sent to the mother's negligence, but the jury considered it unnecessary.—The coroner then summed up at considerable length, after which the jury retired. Having been absent about fifteen minutes, they returned into court, and said they had come to the conclusion that the deceased had died from atrophy, caused by starvation and the neglect of the mother.—The Coroner: That is a verdict of manslaughter.—The Foreman: Yes. (Sensation.)—The mother, Mary Orgill, who shed tears copiously, was then committed for trial on a charge of manslaughter at the next assizes.

TRAGIC OCCURRENCE IN THE ISLE OF SKYE.

The facts of a painful case which happened in the island of Skye are reported. Two women, Flora Macdonald, or Macbeth, a widow, and her sister, Catherine Macdonald, were seized with typhus fever, and on the neighbours suspecting the nature of the illness the house was boycotted. A relative, a youth, also forsook his friends. When the parochial authorities were informed of the state of affairs, the medical officer visited the house, and found that Catherine had died a few days previous to the arrival of the medical officer, and that the widow was suffering from typhus fever, although not confined to bed. A nurse was provided, and she remained with the survivor through the night. In the morning, she states, her patient got up, and entered an adjoining apartment with a lighted candle, the flame of which caught hold of some dried ferns in a partition. The house was soon in a blaze, notwithstanding the efforts of the nurse. She attempted to rescue the widow, but was unsuccessful, and the latter perished, her body being burned beyond recognition.

FEMALE CRIMINALS IN RUSSIA.

During the present year, says a St. Petersburg correspondent, no less than 130 women have been sentenced to transportation to the mines on the island of Sakhalien, the offence in the majority of cases being murder. Thus, thirty-five were convicted for killing their children, twenty for murdering their husbands, forty-six for killing men through jealousy or on account of faithlessness, and nine for poisoning.

EXCHANGING WIVES.

A strange story is reported from the East-end. Two dock labourers being each of them dissatisfied with his wife and enamoured of the wife of the other entered into an arrangement to effect an exchange. The wives being by no means averse, a rough "article of agreement" was drawn up, and the transference effected without more ado. Both couples are said to be living happily.

CHILD MARRIAGE IN INDIA.

There have been recently two more prominent cases exhibiting the evils of child marriage in India, and the urgent need for reform. In one case a girl wife, aged 11, was branded with red-hot irons by her mother-in-law. In the other, a girl aged 11, of good position, was found by the police dead, her throat having been cut with a razor. Her husband alleges that she committed suicide, but the matter is being investigated. The Times correspondent in Calcutta says if the native Congress would address itself to the reform of horrible social abuses their efforts would be in every direction, but no personal capital could be made out of a social reform agitation, and consequently these barbarous customs are accepted apathetically, without the faintest attempt at amendment.

AN ENERGETIC PUBLICAN.

A singular scene has taken place in Lower Corn-wall-street, Limerick. A publican, named David Reddan was evicted from his house and shop at the instance of the landlord, Mr. Thomas O'Neill, for non-payment of rent. Reddan then offered no resistance, but late on he retook possession, barricaded the premises, and defied any one to put him out. The landlord, who lived a few doors off, and who witnessed this proceeding, swore an information before a magistrate, with the result that in the evening a party of police, in charge of Head-constable Murray, proceeded from William-street station for the purpose of redpossessing the publican and placing him under arrest. A large crowd collected, and animated by their presence and their cheering he acted in a most extraordinary fashion. Shouting and yelling from the upper windows of the house, he defied the police, and said that though caught napping in the morning he was not so now. The doors being strongly barred, it was found difficult to effect an entrance; but after the lapse of three-quarters of an hour a back gate was broken in with sledge hammers. The noise and confusion outside all this time was deafening, and the cheering increased when it was ascertained that the persons using the sledge hammers found further impediments in their way. Four inner doors had to be broken through before the apartment in which Reddan had shut himself up could be reached. When the place was thrown open, Reddan was observed standing against the wall with a poker firmly grasped in his hand. After some persuasion on the part of Head-constable Murray the excited man dropped the weapon and surrendered. He was then arrested, brought before a magistrate, and remanded.

SLANDERING A MORMON ELDER.

The stipendiary at Swansea was occupied for a considerable time on Monday in hearing a case in which Mr. Jarman, an ex-Mormon, was summoned for slandering David Williams, an elder of the Mormon persuasion. Jarman had been lecturing at the Albert Hall, and exposing the alleged cruelties of the Mormon faith, making use of Williams's name, so that the windows in his residence had been broken and other damage done. The stipendiary said the case was almost unprecedented in Swansea. A Jew, a Turk, or a Persian had a right to preach or to lecture, nothing against the law of the realm. He bound Jarman over in a sum of £100 to keep the peace for three months, with costs.

THE EAST-END HORRORS.

The Inquest on Mrs. Nicholls.

Mr. Wynne E. Baxter (coroner for south-east Middlesex) resumed his inquest this week at the Working Lads' Institute, Whitechapel-road, into the circumstances attending the death of Mary Anne Nicholls, who was found murdered in Buck's-row, Whitechapel, on the 31st ult.—Dr. Llewellyn said that after he had given his evidence on the previous occasion he visited the body. He found a scar of old standing on the forehead. He did not believe that any portion of the body was missing.—Emma Green, of New Cottage, Buck's-row, said that she was a widow. She occupied the house next to that where the deceased was found. Her daughter and her two sons lived with her. On Thursday, 30th ult., she retired to bed about eleven o'clock. Her daughter went to bed at about the same time, but her sons previously. She slept well, and did not remember waking before the police knocked at the door. She would certainly have heard screams had there been any. They often heard noises during the night, and very rough people passed through the street. She did not believe there was a disorderly house in Buck's-row.—Thomas Eade, a signman on the East London Railway, said that on the 8th inst., at about noon, he was in Cambridge Heath-road. When in front of the Foresters' Arms he saw a man walking along the opposite side of the way. There was something peculiar in the man's appearance that attracted his attention. He caught sight of a large knife partly concealed in the man's trousers pocket. Three men stood by, and he called upon them to assist him in arresting this suspicious looking character. One of the men said he was willing to do so, but his two companions refused. The consequence was the man walked on unmolested. He saw that he had attracted the witness's attention and he hurried away, being soon lost to view.

The Man's Description.

The man had not been arrested. He was about 5ft. 8in. high, and about 55 years of age. He had a dark moustache and dark whiskers. He wore a low peak cap, a short dark brown jacket, and a pair of light trousers. He had a stiff neck. The man walked as though he had a stiff neck. He was apparently a mechanic. The overall were perfectly clean. He was not a muscular or stout man.—Walter Purkiss said he lived at Essex Wharf, Buck's-row, where he was manager. The wharf was nearly opposite the spot where the deceased was found. Only he and his wife slept in the front of the building, his children and the servant sleeping at the back. He went to bed on the night of the occurrence at about a quarter past eleven, his wife having retired previously. He was awake at various times during the night, but he did not think he was awake between two and four. At the latter hour he was called up by the police. His wife was awake when the police arrived, and she had been awake for about an hour previously. Neither he nor his wife heard any sounds during the night. He would certainly have heard a disturbance had any taken place.—Edward Mulshaw said he was a night watchman, employed by the Whitechapel District Board of Works. He was in Whitechapel-street during the night of the 30th ult. He went on duty at a quarter to five in the afternoon, and remained there until five minutes to six on the following morning. He was watching some sewage works. Sometimes he dozed at his post, but he did not think he slept between three and four o'clock on this particular night. He saw nobody about and heard no noise.—John Thain, police-constable 96 J, said that on his beat he was not brought any closer to Buck's-row than Brady-street. He passed the end of Buck's-row about every thirty minutes. Nothing occurred within his knowledge on the night in question until about 3.45 a.m., when he was signalled by a constable's lamp in Buck's-row. He saw the deceased, and Police-constable Neill sent him for the doctor. He searched the surrounding neighbourhood, including the railway lines, but found no traces of blood.—Robert Paul said he lived at 39, Forester-street, Whitechapel. On the Friday he left his house at a quarter to four, and on passing up Buck's-row he saw a man in the middle of the road, who drew his attention to the murdered woman. He and the man examined the body, and he felt sure he detected faint indications of breathing.

The Body was Warm.

though it was a chilly morning. He and the man discussed what was best to be done, and they decided that they ought to acquaint the first policeman they met with what they had discovered.—Robert Manns (an old man in workhouse uniform) said he was keeper of the Whitechapel Mortuary. He received the body in the morning and left it in the mortuary. After having breakfast, he returned to the mortuary, and the assistance of a man named Heston, he undressed the body.—The Coroner: Oh, yes, and the inspector was present when this was done, was he not?—Witness: No, was two were alone.—The Coroner (in astonishment): Surely you make a mistake. Think again.—The witness adhered to his statement, and after some further examination, the coroner remarked that Manns' evidence was quite unreliable. He was subject to fits, and apparently his memory was impaired. (It will be remembered that on a previous occasion Inspector Heston deposed to being present while the body was being stripped).—James Hatfield, another old man, also in the workhouse uniform, said he assisted in the stripping of the body, and he described this was done. They cut some of the clothes and tore others to get them off. He and Manns were quite alone. The deceased did not have any stays on.—A Jurymen (indignantly): Why when we were in the yard you showed me the stays. You even put them on to show me how small they were. (Laughter.)—The witness said he had no recollection of such a thing, and the coroner remarked that it was useless to examine this witness further, as he, too, evidently.

Had an Impaired Memory.

—Police-inspector Spratling said that after the body had been found he made various inquiries in the neighbourhood, though he did not call at all the houses in Buck's-row.—The Coroner: Is there any further evidence?—Inspector Heston: No, sir.—The Coroner: Is any further evidence likely to transpire?—Inspector Heston: Not to my knowledge, sir.—The coroner then asked the jury whether they would like to adjourn the inquiry on the chance of some further evidence being forthcoming.—A Jurymen (warmly): I want to say that I think the Home Secretary should have offered a reward. Several horrible murders have been committed, and the neighbourhood is in a state of great alarm. The fright has even made some persons ill, and yet Mr. Matthews offers no reward. If a reward had been offered after the first of these terrible outrages we think the monster would have been caught, and then the others never would have been committed. If the victims had been rich instead of poor, a large reward would have been offered.—The Coroner: I think you would have been right to say that. I understand that the practice of offering rewards has been discontinued.—The Jurymen: Then it ought to be revived. People say the money might get into undeserving hands, but what matter if it did? All we want is to capture the perpetrator of these horrible murders.—The Coroner: I agree with you that they are horrible, and in my opinion the first of the series, of which little notice was taken, was the most horrible of all.—After some further discussion the inquest was adjourned.

THE INQUEST ON ANNIE CHAPMAN.

Startling Medical Evidence.

Mr. Wynne E. Baxter, the coroner for South-east Middlesex, resumed his inquiries on Wednesday into the circumstances attending the death of Annie Chapman, otherwise Annie Sieve, who was brutally murdered on the 8th inst. in the yard of 29 Hanbury-street, Whitechapel. The

inquest was held, as before, in the hall of the Working Lads' Institute, Whitechapel-road.—Miss Cooper, the first witness, said: I am a hawker, and I knew the deceased. I had a quarrel with her on the Tuesday before her death. That was on September 4th. On the previous Saturday she brought Mr. Stanley to the lodging-house. Stanley did not give up the soap. Afterward we went to a public-house, where Stanley gave her two shillings. On the Tuesday morning I saw deceased again. I met her in the kitchen and asked her for my soap. She threw me a halfpenny and told me to buy the soap. We then went to the Ringers public-house, still quarrelling. She struck me and I then struck her twice, once on the eye, and once on the chest. I saw afterwards the blow had marked her face. The last time I saw her alive was on the Wednesday. She was wearing three rings on the left hand. These were brass rings. She never had a gold wedding-ring since I have known her—that is for fifteen months. She only associated with Stanley and Harry the Hawker, as far as I know. I did not see her after Wednesday, September 5th. Deceased used to bring men casually into the lodging-house. I cannot say if any are missing.

What Dr. Phillips Says.

—Dr. Phillips, the divisional surgeon, was recalled.—The coroner said that all the details of the post mortem should be placed on the depositions.—Dr. Phillips: I cannot help regretting that you have come to this conclusion. There was evidence to show that the person who cut the deceased's throat must have caught hold of the woman's chin. There were scratches on the chin and on the right side of the face near the eye. On the right side of the face there was a well marked bruise. I watched these bruises, and they became much more distinct, whereas the older bruises remained the same.—The doctor here again said it would be a pity to publish the further details, because it might thwart the inquest of justice.—The coroner then asked if he was bound to have the evidence, but the doctor (by messengers) and some ladies present must leave the court.—The court was cleared of women and boys.—The Foreman: We think the full evidence should be given.—The Coroner: I think the details should be heard. I have never heard of evidence at an inquest being kept back. This evidence has been delayed for some time, and it is now a fortnight since this inquiry was opened, so that justice has had time to avenge itself. As to the publication of the evidence, the responsibility rests not with me but with the press.—The evidence already given on the last occasion by the doctor was then read over by the coroner.—Dr. Phillips (continuing): The coroner of his evidence, some of which was unfit for publication, said: The abdominal wall had been removed in three portions, two taken from the anterior part. There was a greater portion of skin removed on the right side than on the left. On adjusting these three flaps of skin it was evident that a portion surrounding and constituting the naval was wanting. I removed the intestines in the same manner as I found them in the yard on the morning of the 8th. The necessary vessels supplying them were severed. The larger intestine remained in situ. Part of the bladder and other portions of the internal organs were absent, and could nowhere be traced. The womb had been cut away and was missing. It was certain that these absent portions, together with the division of the large intestine, were the result of the same excision, hence my opinion that the length of the weapon was from five to six inches, probably more. The appearance of the cut surfaces confirmed me in the opinion that the instrument, like the one which divided the neck, had been of a very sharp character. The mode of removal of the abdominal wall indicated a certain amount of anatomical knowledge, as the excision in two three portions, and the non-wounding of the intestine in not more than one part seemed to indicate.

It Must Have Taken a Quarter of an Hour.

—The Coroner: Can you give any idea as to the time it took to inflict these injuries?—Dr. Phillips: I myself could not have inflicted all those injuries, and then without a struggle, in less than a quarter of an hour. If done in the more deliberate manner adopted by a surgeon, it would have taken nearly an hour. For that reason, I say the mutilations were hastily performed.—The Coroner: What quantity of the contents of the stomach are absent?—Dr. Phillips: The missing portions would go into a breakfast-pail. I discovered no traces of blood upon the palings.—By the Foreman: I was asked by the police whether a photograph of the deceased's eye would be of any use; but I gave it as my opinion that the photograph of the eye would be useless in this case. I also was asked whether blood-hounds could be used with success. I said I thought not, as there was so much of the woman's blood in the yard. The injuries I found on the lower part of the woman's face were consistent with partial suffocation.—Elizabeth Long, I live at 3, Church-row, and I am married. I never saw the deceased until Saturday morning, September 8th, when I was passing down Hanbury-street. I was going to market. It was half-past five. I know that because the brewers' clock had just struck. I was on the same side as No. 29. I saw a man and woman standing on the pavement talking. The man's back was turned towards Brick-lane and the woman's back was towards Spitalfields Market. They were near 29, Hanbury-street—only a few yards from that house. I saw the woman's face. It was the deceased, whom I saw at the mortuary after death. I am sure it is the same woman. The man had a brown hat. He was a dark man, but I could not distinguish his face. I think he had on a dark coat, but I am not certain. He was a man who looked to be over 40 years of age. He seemed to be a little taller than the deceased. He appeared to be a foreigner, and was shabbily dressed. They were talking loudly. He said to her, "Will you?" and she said "Yes." That is all I heard. I passed on, and left them standing there, and I did not look back. I saw nothing to make me think either of them were the worse for drink. It was not unusual to see men and women talking together at that hour.

That "Pensioner."

—Edward Stanley said: I live at No. 1, Osborne-street, Spitalfields. I am a bricklayer's labourer, and am known as "the pensioner." I knew the deceased, and used occasionally to visit her. I last saw her alive on Sunday, September 2nd, between one and three in the afternoon. She was wearing two rings when I saw her. I should think they were brass. I do not know of any one else who had terms with her. She had a slight black eye that some woman had given her.—The Foreman: The blows were given on Tuesday, the 4th inst.—Witness: It is possible that I saw deceased again casually after Sunday, as I was doing nothing all the week. I did not go to the same lodging-house with the deceased every week. I never stayed with deceased from Saturday to Monday.—The Coroner: Are you a pensioner?—Witness: Am I obliged to answer that question? I have no pension, and I never belonged to the East Sussex Regiment. I am a law-aiding man.—Donovan, the lodging-house deputy, recalled, said: This man, Stanley, is the man I know as "the pensioner." He used to come to the lodging-house on Saturday and stay until Monday with the deceased woman. He is the man who told me to always keep his bed for him on Saturdays. That was on the second Saturday he came. He came for six or seven Saturdays following, the last time being the Saturday before the woman's death. On that Saturday he paid for one night, and the deceased afterwards paid for Sunday night. Stanley stayed with her till Monday.

Now, "Pensioner," What do you Say?

—The Coroner: What do you say to that, Mr. Stanley?—Stanley: You can cross it all out. It is not correct. I was at Gosport from August 6th till September 1st, so I could not have been at

the lodging-house every Saturday for the previous six weeks. The deceased had a husband at Windsor a coachman. I called at the lodging-house after the murder to inquire about the deceased. After reading in the papers what you said about me I communicated with the police.—The coroner said he thought the lodging-house keeper had made a mistake in the man.—Albert Cadocsh, a carpenter, stated that he resided at No. 27, Hanbury-street. That was next door to No. 29. On Saturday, the 8th inst. he got up at about 5.15 and went into the yard of his house. As he returned across the yard to the back door of his house, he heard a voice say quite close to him, "No." He believed it came from No. 29. He went into the house, and returned to the yard three or four minutes afterwards. He then heard a sort of

A Fall Against the Fence.

The fence divided his yard from No. 29. Something seemed suddenly to touch the fence. He did not look to see what it was. He did not hear any other noise.—By the Coroner: He did not hear the rustling of any clothes. Witness then left the house and went to his work. When he passed Spitalfields Church it was about thirty-two minutes past five. He did not hear people in the yard as a rule, but had now and then heard them at that time in the morning.—By the Jury: He did not go into the yard out of curiosity. He had been under an operation at the hospital. He heard the police the same day of what he had heard. The palings were about 5ft. 6in. in height. He had not the curiosity to look over the fence, as at times the next door people were early risers. When he left the house he did not see any man or woman in Hanbury-street. He did not see Mrs. Long.—William Stevens, a painter, of 35, Dorset-street, deposed that he knew the deceased, whom he last saw alive about twelve minutes past twelve on the early morning of her death. She was then in the kitchen of the lodging-house, and was not the worse for drink. At that time she had

Rings on her Fingers.

Witness believed the pieces of envelope produced was the one he saw deceased pick up by the fireplace. He noticed that it was about the size of the piece produced, and he saw it had a red post mark on it. Deceased then pulled out a box containing pills from her pocket, and the box breaking she put the pills into the piece of paper, and put it into her pocket. He saw deceased leave the kitchen, and thought she was going to bed, as she said she would not be long out of bed.—By the Coroner: He did not know of any one who whom the deceased was on bad terms.—The coroner said that of all the evidence forthcoming it was a question for the jury whether they would adjourn the case or return their verdict.—The foreman stated that the reward of Mr. S. Montagu, M.P., of £100, had been posted about, but the Government did not, as the coroner had previously stated, now offer rewards. At the same time, if the Government had offered a reward, it would have looked more official.—After some further conversation, the inquiry was adjourned until Wednesday next, when it will be completed.

Letter from the Home Secretary.

A meeting of the Vigilance Committee, of which Mr. Lusk is president, met again at 74, Mile End-road, for the purpose of receiving the reports of their honorary officers in the matter.—The secretary said that on the 15th inst. the committee sent a letter to the Home Secretary on the subject, which was to the following effect:—"At a meeting of the committee of 15th inst. of last year, held at 74, Mile End-road, E. I was resolved to approach you upon the subject of the reward we are about to issue for the discovery of the author or authors of the late atrocities in the East-end of London, and ask you, sir, to augment our fund for the said purpose, or kindly state your reasons for refusing." To this letter he had received the following communication:—"Sir, I am directed by the Secretary of State to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th inst. with reference to the question of the offer of a reward for the discovery of the perpetrators of the recent murders in Whitechapel, and to inform you that the Secretary of State considered the case a proper one for the offer of a reward he would at once have offered on behalf of the Government, but that the practice of offering rewards for the discovery of criminals was discontinued some years ago, because experience showed that such offers of reward tended to produce more harm than good, and the Secretary of State is satisfied that there is nothing in the circumstances of the present case to justify a departure from this rule.—I am, sir, your obedient servant, G. LEON PEXBERTON."

Interview with Weitzel's Landlord.

The landlord of the hotel in Finsbury, where the man Weitzel, now in custody charged with attempting to stab a youth in Whitechapel, stayed at various times, made the following statement to a representative of the Press Association on Wednesday:—"I must say I have been very suspicious of the man since the last murder at Whitechapel. On the day after that event, that is Sunday, he called here about nine o'clock in a very dirty state and asked to be allowed to wash. He said he had been out all night, and began to take about the Spitalfields Market. He wore a dark suit, a dirty greyish suit, and wore sea-side slippers. He brought with him a case of razors and a large pair of scissors, and after a time he wanted to shave me. I did not like the way he went on and refused. Previous to this I had not seen him for about eighteen months, and he made most contradictory statements as to where he had been. I did not see whether he had any blood on his hands, as has been said, for I did not watch him very closely and wanted to get him out of the place as soon as possible. He is a most extraordinary man. He is always in a bad temper, and grins at his teeth with rage at any little thing which puts him out. I believe he has some knowledge of anatomy, as he was for some time an assistant to some doctors in the German army, and helped to dissect bodies. He always carries some razors and a pair of scissors with him, and when he came here again on Monday night last he produced them. He was annoyed because I would not let him sleep here, and threw down the razors in a passion, swearing at the same time. If there had been a policeman near I should have given him into custody. I noticed on this occasion a great change in his demeanour. When on the former evening he looked very untidy, he was this time wearing a top hat, and looked rather smart. He has told me that he had been living in the West-end, but I believe he is well known at the cheap lodging-houses in Whitechapel. From what he has said to me, I knew he was in the habit of associating with low women. On Monday last he remained here till about one o'clock, and I then turned him out, as he is a very disagreeable fellow and very dirty in his habits. The police have not been to see me yet about him."

Accused of the Murders.

At Woolwich Police Court on Monday, a labourer named Edward Quinn, aged 35, was placed in the dock before Mr. Fenwick, charged nominally with being drunk at the police station. His face and hands were much bruised, and when charged was stained with blood. The magistrate was about disposing of the case briefly, when the prisoner remarked that he had a complaint to make, and stated as follows:—"On Saturday I was at a bar down by the Arsenal at Woolwich, having a drink. I had stumbled over something in the street just before, and had cut my face and knuckles as you see, and I had bled a good lot. While at the bar a big tall man came in and stood beside me and looked at me. He got me in tow, and gave me some beer and tobacco, and then he said, 'I mean to charge you with the Whitechapel murders.' I thought it was a joke, and laughed, but he said he was serious, and pointed to the blood about me. I said, 'Nonsense, it is all the blood you have got?' He then dropped the

subject, and took me for a walk until we got to the police station, where he charged me with the Whitechapel murders.—Mr. Fenwick: Were you not drunk?—Quinn: Certainly not, sir.—Mr. Fenwick: You will be remanded until to-morrow.—Quinn: This is rather rough. I am dragged a mile to the station and locked up, and I am to wait another day with all this suspicion of murder hanging over my head.—Mr. Fenwick: I will take your own bail in £5 for your reappearance.—Quinn: I object to the whole thing. Me murder a woman! I couldn't murder a cat. (Laughter.)—The prisoner was then released on his own recognisances.

Supposed Important Clue.

The following facts which have just come to hand may furnish a clue by which the Hanbury-street murderer may be traced. On the day of the murder (the 8th inst.) a man was seen in the lavatory of the City News Rooms, Ludgate Circus Buildings, changing his clothes. He departed hurriedly, leaving behind him a pair of trousers, a shirt, and a pair of socks. Unfortunately, no one connected with the establishment saw the man, or he would certainly have been stopped and questioned as to why he was changing his clothes there and leaving the old ones behind. Mr. Walker, the proprietor of the news rooms, states that he did not hear of the occurrence until late in the afternoon, when his attention was called to the clothes in the lavatory. He did not at the time attach any importance to the fact, and the clothes were thrown into the dust-box and placed outside, being carted away in the City Sewers' cart on the Monday. On the following Tuesday, however, he received a visit from a man who represented himself to be a police officer and asked for the clothes which had been left there on the Saturday.—Mr. Walker replied that if he wanted them he would have to go to the Commissioners of the City Sewers, telling him at the same time what he had done with them. Two detectives called on the 13th inst., and had an interview with Mr. Walker, and he succeeded in finding a man who saw the party changing his clothes in the lavatory, and he has given the police a description of him. He is described as a man of respectable appearance, about 30 years of age, and wearing a dark moustache; but the police are very reticent about the matter, and decline to give any information on the subject. They evidently attach some importance to the affair, as Mr. Walker again received a visit from two detectives on Tuesday morning. The police are now trying to trace the clothes, and it is hoped they will furnish some clue to lead to the identity of the man whom they are searching for.

Another Arrest.

Charles Ludwig, 40, a decently-dressed German, of the Minorities, was charged at the Thames Police Court on Tuesday with being drunk and threatening to stab Alexander Finlay, of 51, Leman-street, Whitechapel.—The prosecutor said that at three o'clock that morning he was standing at a coffee stall in Whitechapel, when the accused came up drunk, and in consequence was refused to be served. He then said to the prosecutor, "What are you looking at?" and pulled out a knife with which he tried to stab the witness. Ludwig followed him round the stall, and made several attempts to stab him. A constable then came up, and he was given into custody.—Constable 221 J said the prisoner was in a very excited condition, and the witness had previously received information that he was wanted in the City for attempting to cut a woman's throat with a razor. On the way to the station he dropped a long-bladed open knife, and on him were found a razor and a long-bladed pair of scissors.—Inspector Finley, H Division, asked the magistrate to remand the prisoner, as they had not had sufficient time to make inquiries concerning him.—A City constable, John Johnson, 868, stated that early that morning he was on duty in the Minorities, when he heard loud screams of "Murder" proceeding from a court. The court led to some railway arches, and was well known as a dangerous locality. On going into the court he found the prisoner with a woman. The former appeared to be under the influence of drink. The witness asked what he was doing there, when he replied, "Nothing." The woman, who appeared to be in a very agitated state, said, "Oh, policeman, do take me out of this." The woman was so frightened that she could then give no further explanation. 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"THE PEOPLE" MIXTURE.

In 1751 ordinary tea was 10s. a pound, and best Hyson 2s. to 3s.

The grand total of the New South Wales deficit stands at £2,945,711 2s. 11d.

The Prince of Wales has been visiting his old friend Count Tassilo Festetics at Keszthely.

The Lord Mayor of London has sent £50 towards the Storkport Technical School Fund.

Sir John Pender is trying to win the Sultan over to his idea of laying a cable from Jeddah to Yemen.

An Arabian, who, it is said, can speak twelve languages, is employed at an ice factory in Birmingham, Alabama.

It is said that the rise of wheat will make no less a difference than £1,500,000 to the Australian colonies alone.

Mr. Mitchell, superintendent of the Great Western Railway, died while bathing in the sea at Monday at Killybegs.

Lord Salisbury has consented to visit Scarborough about December 30th, to open the new Constitutional Club.

Application was made at Liverpool the other day for an order to destroy a quantity of horse-leeches which was found in the shop of a butcher in Great Homer-street. The order was made.

The members of the Serbian Cabinet have tendered their resignation, which has been accepted by King Milan, who is at present absent from Belgrade.

A tract of land in Aroostook county (Me.), containing 1,900,000 acres, has been sold for £1,000,000. The deed recited contained 25,000 words, covering twenty-five pages.

The Italian Government is to perform a long-expected task. The collection of all works by Christopher Columbus—fragments of which have only as yet been published.

Four revolver shots were fired at M. Naevies, Bulgarian Minister of Finance, while travelling a few days since between Bucharest and Giurgiuvo. The would-be assassin was immediately arrested. It is believed that the motive was not political.

Constable Keenins, of the Royal Irish Constabulary, stationed at the village of Carna, thirty miles from Clifden, county Galway, was found dead, having been shot through the head with his own rifle.

The driver of an express from Glasgow noticed a man walking on the line near Glasgow. He whistled, but without effect. The man's mutilated remains were afterwards found on the line.

Little Johnnie Gordon, of 10, Grace-street, Ardara, when left alone by his mother, amused himself by lighting paper at the fire. He died after suffering great agony from the burns he received.

Dwight L. Moody, the evangelist, is much opposed to having his photograph taken. He sat to a photographer only once, and that was just before he left England, because he wanted to leave his portrait with a few friends.

James Grant, a farmer near Norfolk, Virginia, was killed by a negro named Coleman. Coleman then induced Mr. Grant's housekeeper, Mrs. Reed, to go into the yard, and stabbed her two or three times in the neck. He then ransacked the house, and made his escape.

The Empress Frederick had a very narrow escape a few days ago in the park of Sans Souci. In the chief avenue there are numerous old oaks, one of which came with a heavy crash to the ground just after her Majesty had passed the spot.

Mr. William Saxton, of Liverpool, who recently communicated with the Home Office regarding the objectionable practice of conveying prisoners through the public thoroughfares of the city, has received an intimation that the authorities have been requested to make better arrangements.

Robert Louis Stevenson's voyage on the South Sea has been a commercial as well as a literary and pleasure-taking interest. The trip was arranged and its expenses all paid by a newspaper syndicate, to the manager of which Mr. Stevenson had arranged to, on his return, hand a manuscript embodying his reflections on the voyage.

The other night the bodies of a young man and a young woman were discovered on the railway at West Drayton. They had evidently been run over by a train. The discovery was made by the brother of the deceased woman, whose father, a playmaker, lived near. The young man had been working in the neighbourhood at market gardening.

Mr. Andrew Smart lived at 35, South Clerk-street, Edinburgh. While leaning out of a first-storey window he rebalanced himself, and was impaled on the railings below, three of the spikes entering his body, and one passing completely through and protruding at the breast. Death shortly afterwards followed.

After milking the cows one night, just a couple of months ago, William Spatead, a farm servant, living near Enfield, disappeared, and his wife received a letter to the effect that he did not intend to return. He must have gone and hung himself. His body has been discovered in Theobalds Wood.

Some excitement was caused at Ramsgate on Monday night by the outbreak of a fire in the arcade leading to West Cliff. Two shops occupied by Mr. Roberts, tobacconist and Japanese goods dealer, were completely gutted. The Volunteer Fire Brigade worked smartly and efficiently. The cause of the fire is unknown.

A young man named Charles Percy attempted to shoot the Niagara Rapids in a small boat. The craft capsized directly after starting in the boiling flood, and Percy was thought to be lost. He, however, rose again, and finally landed safely in the Devil's Pool, having performed a feat never before accomplished.

Noah Griffin was a convicted negro, living at Ocheba, Cahoon County (U.S.). He wrote an insulting letter to a young white lady, Miss Simmie Griffin. She showed the note to some white men, who caught Griffin, gave him one hundred lashes, and ordered him to leave the country. He did not go, and forty masked men caught and shot him to death.

Another example of the folly of playing with fire-arms is reported from Windermer. A young man named Watts went with two others boating on the lake. On their return one of the youths took up a gun which was lying in a corner of the boat-house, and, pointing it at Watts, pulled the trigger. Watts's right eye was destroyed, and his right arm and breast also suffered severely from shot wounds.

At Northampton, a shoemaker named Cartwright, an old man, was committed for trial on a charge of attempting to murder his late paramour. From the evidence of the prosecutrix, a young woman named Davidson, the prisoner, on the 5th inst., induced her to meet him in the churchyard, and there, on being told that she was going to be married, cut her throat very severely. Her cries for help brought assistance, and she was conveyed to the infirmary in a critical condition.

There was a smart prison chaplain present at a camp meeting at Douglas (Mass.). Suddenly a man arose and avowed that he was an escaped convict from Rhode Island Prison. He was, he said, determined to lead a better life, and to prove it he would give himself up to the authorities and serve the rest of his term. The chaplain, fearing that the man's resolution would give out after the excitement was over, telephoned for officers and captured the man before he had a chance to weaken.

The Belgian Government have had under consideration the question of further developing their rail and passenger service between Dover and Ostend. It has been found that the reduction of the length of the passage by the new boat, Princess Henriette, from five hours to three hours this season had more than doubled the passenger traffic, and 500 extra feet of steamers

will now be replaced by these fast boats, which will run throughout the year.

Peace has been completely restored in British Columbia, the difficulties between the Indians and the whites having been arranged.

An expedition in search of Stanley is being organized in America, under the leadership of Lieutenant M. A. Shufeldt, of the United States Navy.

Fifty Germans have been expelled from France on suspicion of acting as spies to the German Government.

One of the ferry steamers which crosses the Danube sank on Wednesday at Molk. Three of the crew were drowned.

It is stated that the recent German naval manoeuvres demonstrated that Wilhelmshaven is impregnable.

The unveiling is to take place on October 10th of the magnificent group of Shakespeare figures which Lord Ronald Gower has presented to Stratford-on-Avon.

The Queen has, through Sir Henry Ponsonby, telegraphed to Sir Walter Bartlett an expression of her sympathy with him on the loss of his son, Major Bartlett.

At Alexandria it is believed that the total uncollectible area in Egypt in consequence of the imperfect overflow will amount this year to between 300,000 and 250,000 acres, involving a loss in taxation of between £100,000 and £200,000.

In view of the inadequate harvest, the French Government will probably, says *Le France*, avail itself of the powers conferred upon it by the law of 1887 to suspend by decree the collection of the import duty of 5fr. per 100 kilos on cereals.

The political organ of the Hon. Mr. Mercier, Premier of the Quebec Executive Council, threatens the secession of Quebec from the Dominion in the event of the Deft Conversion Bill being vetoed.

At Huddersfield, Charles Bulmer, stableman, has been committed for trial on the charge of murdering his wife Elizabeth. The accused conducted himself in a singular manner, and put strange questions to some of the witnesses.

Owing to the smallness of the hop crop in Kent this season, the pickers are being paid at a higher rate than in more prolific years, yet the pickers complain very much of the smallness of their earnings.

A public meeting, held on Tuesday at Brixham, resolved to celebrate the proposed bicentennial commemoration of the landing of the Prince of Orange in Torbay, and on the 5th of November next to erect a statue of William of Orange, cost £1,000, on the spot where he first placed his foot on British soil.

Sir Archibald Alison ordered the troops at Aldershot to commence the practice of operations by night. Portions of the troops are to take up positions covered by outposts, to repel attacks made under cover of the darkness, and none but infantry battalions are to be used in the manoeuvres.

The Common Sergeant, at the Central Criminal Court, sentenced Joseph Chirwood, aged 31, to five years' penal servitude for uttering forged cheques, written on plain paper, for small amounts and presented to tradesmen in payment for purchases, the price of which left change to be given to him. There were thirty cases of the kind against the prisoner.

The United States consumed 717,748,554 gallons of malt liquor during 1887. American beer has now, it is said, almost completely taken the place of Medford rum and Kentucky whisky. The decrease is evident by the fact that in 1887, 71,064,733 gallons of distilled spirits were consumed less than in 1886, when the population was only half as large.

A Sheffield traveller named Hobson, who represents a firm of tea merchants, when nearing the outskirts of Sheffield, was set upon by four or five men, robbed of his money and samples, and kicked. He received a wound on the cheek bone, and in other ways shows signs of having been violently maltreated. The police have not yet obtained a clue of the assailants.

A verdict of accidental death was returned at an inquest held at Wrenbury, respecting the death of Mr. Henry Hodson, a well-known Cheshire agriculturist, whose horse became restive while engaged in conveying home his last load of corn, and knocked him under the wheels of the cart, which ran over his body, crushing his chest and heart.

A girl named Crookes, 11 years of age, has met with a shocking death in St. Stephen's-road, Sheffield. She had given evidence of weakness of intellect, and had been carefully watched for some time, but the other day she got out of the attic window and fell from the roof to the ground, a distance of fifty feet. Death ensued shortly afterwards.

While several men were sitting in front of a saloon in Brenham, Texas, heavy charges of Buckshot were fired at them by some unknown person. J. O. Hoffman, Democratic nominee for county assessorship, was killed, and J. H. Holt dangerously wounded. Holt and Hoffman had received warnings that if they did not keep quiet they would be put out of the way.

Touching Home Rule in Hungary, says a Vienna correspondent, it may interest Mr. Gladstone to hear that the assize court of Arad has just sentenced a Transylvanian Roumanian agitator—M. Trajan Dodo—to two years' imprisonment, and a fine of 1,000fr., for an electoral address tending to excite his fellow Transylvanians to hatred of the Hungarian nation.

James Kelly, a painter, of Cowgate, Edinburgh, has been tried before Lord Fraser and a jury at the Edinburgh Justiciary Court for murdering his wife on the 19th of July last, by beating her to death at their house in Cowgate. The jury, after half an hour's absence, returned a verdict of culpable homicide, and the prisoner was sentenced to ten years' penal servitude.

At Sale a teamster was summoned for being asleep while in charge of a horse and cart at three o'clock in the morning. Defendant testified that he had no sleep from Wednesday morning till Friday morning. The bench, while considering that forty-one hours without rest was out of all reason, imposed a fine of 10s. and costs. The man said that he had been dismissed by his employer since the summons was issued.

A man named Abadie is a gamekeeper in the Toulouse district. Early in the morning he summoned a poacher and his son to halt. "Yes," said the poacher, "I will halt, but only long enough to kill you," and raised his gun to his shoulder. As he did so, the gamekeeper levelled his rifle and fired. The shot went through the poacher's brain, killing him instantly. The jury at the Toulouse Assizes have just acquitted Abadie.

Angelo Cicognani, a tailor, of Rupert-street, was charged at Marlborough-street Police Court on Wednesday with threatening a woman named Hesapella. It appeared that the pair had lived together for three years. When she failed to give him enough money he ill-treated her. Recently she took advantage of his absence and left him. On Sunday he met her in Shaftesbury-avenue, and threatened to shoot or stab her if she did not return to him. She was afraid of him, and by the advice of some friends got a warrant for his arrest. The magistrate thought the woman's fears justified, and ordered the prisoner to find two sureties in £50 to be of good behaviour for six months, or in default to be imprisoned for three months.

A coroner's jury, at Fort Belvidere, Plymouth, returned a verdict of accidental death in the case of the supposed suicide of Lieutenant Edmunds, 23, of the Northern Division of the Royal Artillery who was found dead on the seashore, where he had been practising with a revolver. It was proved that the weapon needed repair, and the belief is that he was examining it, thinking all the

chambers were discharged, when the weapon went off, wounding him in the region of the heart.

There are 225 city missionaries in New York city alone.

Miss Braddon is, it is said, writing her literary reminiscences.

A big fire at Brisbane on Wednesday did damage to the extent of £400,000.

"Yellow Jack" is increasing his number of daily victims at Jacksonville.

A temperance society, with eighteen members, was lately organized at Kiukiang, China.

The Italian Government has asked permission to recruit Egyptian blacks for service at Massowah.

Topeka, Kan., has more churches than any city of its size in the United States, and has not a single saloon or drinking place.

Mr. Austin Chamberlain has assured his Border Borneo supporters that "no efforts shall be wanting on his part to secure the success of the Unionist cause."

King Leopold II., of Belgium, is said to have devoted no less than £50,000 out of his own private fortune to the work of establishing the Congo State.

The Dundee Whaler Maud went fishing in Davis Straits. She has brought back a full cargo, consisting of three black whales, 300 white whales, 1,000 seals, and 150 walrus.

Typhoid rages in the Lincolnshire County Asylum. Some of the attendants and patients are stated to have succumbed, and a large number of cases are under treatment.

Twenty thousand francs in bank-notes were found in an old piano belonging to M. Delisse, a Parisian, and a veteran professor of the trombone, who recently committed suicide.

Miss Hattie Blaine has been voted the beauty of the Blaine family. She has pink cheeks, a fair complexion, and nut brown hair. She is exceedingly girlish in her actions.

Mr. James Mackie, an Edinburgh man, was walking in the Glen at Roslin, when he went to look over a rock into the River Esk. He fell over, and was picked up dead.

At Fort Tregent, near Plymouth, a verdict of accidental death was returned in the case of Private Barrett, who fell over the ramparts of the fort while struggling with another private.

At the Bow-street Police Court, Eddy Guerin, alias M'Aul, and an accomplice named Smith, have been remanded charged with being concerned in stealing 347,000 francs from a firm at Lyons.

When the high license law went into effect in Minnesota there were 8,816 licensed saloons in the State. Since its operation the number has decreased nearly one half, or to 1,897.

The French Budget Committee has reduced the naval estimates by 8,000 francs. It is not expected that the Minister of Marine will consent to the reduction.

Mr. Galpin, an ex-inspector of the Botherhithe police force, has been presented with an address and a purse of sovereigns by the inhabitants of the district, in recognition of the services he has rendered them, and as a public token of respect.

The Queen, according to present arrangements, is expected to remain at Balmoral till November, when the court returns to Windsor Castle. The Empress Frederick will probably visit her Majesty next month.

An old official at Krupp's ironworks at Essen is reported to have been arrested for having offered to Messrs. Armstrong, Mitchell, and Company, at Newcastle, drawings of all the cannon and bullets manufactured at Essen.

The body of a respectfully-dressed man was discovered floating in South Shields Harbour on Tuesday, under circumstances indicating foul play. The pockets had been turned inside out, and there was a deep gash across the throat.

The Heywood magistrates have sentenced John Morley, aged 26, to six months' imprisonment for assaulting a young lady of fifteen by kissing her forcibly while he seized her round the waist. The man was in drink at the time.

The Jews in Denmark number but 4,000 out of a total population of 2,000,000. Three-fourths of them reside in Copenhagen. The majority are merchants and manufacturers; few, however, are artisans.

Athenians anticipate an autumn visit from the Empress Frederick and her three daughters. They associate it with the approaching marriage of the Crown Prince of Greece and the Princess Sophia.

The Dutch States-general was opened by the Prime Minister on Wednesday, in the absence of the King, who was not well enough to be present. The speech from the throne gave a satisfactory account of the foreign and internal relations of the country.

An influential meeting, held at Penrith this week, resolved to promote a new railway from Yanwath, on the London and North-Western Railway, a little south of Penrith, to Pooley Bridge, at the foot of Ullswater. The estimated cost is £200,000.

A child, named Frederick William Hobbs, 2½ years old, who was playing alone in a yard at the back of his parents' house at Hanley, was found by his mother soon afterwards head downwards in a small tub containing water only three inches deep. When taken out the child was dead.

The coroner's jury returned a verdict of accidental death after examining the circumstances attending the death of Frederick George Hughes, aged 25 years, lately residing at 3, Topley-court, 135th inst. Of Fox, who was killed when the latter was brought running over him in Dalryell-road, Stockwell.

A boy, about 11 years of age, named Keen, committed suicide by hanging himself in the bedroom of his father's house, at Garston, near Liverpool. Because he refused to go to school his father locked him in the bedroom, and in a fit of rage and disappointment the boy fastened a cord to a ventilator in the wall and hanged himself.

A communication received at Dover indicates that the vessel which ran into and nearly sunk the Newcastle steamer *Anglo-Indian* in the Channel, as reported in the *People* last week, was the steamship *Ondine*, which was bound from Amsterdam for Bordeaux. Her bows were so badly damaged and stove in that she put back to Ymuiden.

The secretary of the London Chamber of Commerce has received a copy of the regulations which will be substituted for the Zollregulative of December 9th, 1881, and come in force on the date of the incorporation of the State of Hamburg into the German Zollverein, and the document may be consulted at the offices of the London Chamber.

The corporation of Nottingham have just presented to Mr. Felix Joseph an illuminated address of thanks, enclosed in an elaborately carved album, through the chairman of the Castle Museum and Art Gallery Committee, as an expression of their gratitude for the loan of his important collection of old wedgwood ware, and for the many valuable and interesting gifts made to the permanent art treasures of the institution.

The estimates formed as to the amount of land which will be uncultivable in Egypt next year, owing to the want of irrigation by the Nile, are said to vary from 100,000 to 600,000 acres. A Public Works official estimates the unfertilized areas in the four provinces of Minieh, Assiout, Hemsouf, and Ghizeh at from 68,000 to 130,000 acres, representing a proportion of from 6½ to 9½ per cent.

John Caudwell, a Workop tradesman, who had been arrested for the attempted murder of the brothers Holley, was charged before the local magistrates. Evidence was given by John Holley to the effect that prisoner had followed them from chapel, and had fired two or three shots from a revolver, severely wounding witness's brother, Mark Holley. The magistrates' clerk stated that the wounded man was in an extremely critical condition. Prisoner was remanded in custody till

the 26th inst. He is believed to be deranged, owing to business losses.

Zanzibar is steadily quieting down. Undabuko has now surrendered.

At Windsor, Ontario, Bishop Lennox's cathedral is actually being converted into a synagogue.

Floods have occurred at many places in the States of New York and Pennsylvania.

It looks as if King Milan means to go on with his divorce suit. The trial has, at all events, been set down for November 22nd.

There are at present more strangers in Vienna than there have been at any time since the International Exhibition of 1873.

Fashion's dictators have decreed that the ladies of New York must wear costumes in which red is the predominating colour.

Three mills belonging to Messrs. Musgrave and Sons, Bolton, have been closed owing to a strike of strippers and grinders.

The Yorkshire Coalowners' Association has refused the demand of the miners for an advance in wages of 10 per cent.

A Scotch tradesman has just died from the effects of drinking cold water whilst he was in a heated condition.

An Irish labourer, named Free, had gone to sleep in a barn at Violet Bank, Annan. While asleep he fell a distance of eight feet. Death resulted from dislocation of the neck.

By a railway accident at Stuttgart, in consequence of the train leaving the rails, two persons have been killed and a number seriously injured.

Damage estimated at £20,000 has been caused by a fire which broke out in the oil stores of Messrs. Johnstone, Miles, and Co., Cardiff, and extended to a number of warehouses and sheds.

Mr. Philip Callan, formerly M.P. for Louth, has been served with a subpoena to attend as a witness in the Parnell commission proceedings. Mr. Callan was about to make a trip to Mexico.

Mr. W. S. Cline, M.P., speaking at a meeting at Hull, said he did not believe there was a town in the United Kingdom that would adopt local option if it were passed to-morrow. The first duty of the temperance party was to make teetotalers.

The will of Mrs. Margaret M'ara, who died recently at Georgetown, British Guiana, has just been received in Glasgow, and it bequeaths to the Royal Infirmary in that city funds and real property to the value of £20,000.

Mr. John Dillon, M.P., has been unconditionally discharged from Dundalk Prison owing to the condition of his health. Under ordinary circumstances Mr. Dillon's term of six months' imprisonment would not have expired until the end of the year.

The Exchequer returns from April 1st to the 15th of September show the receipts to have been £25,159,278; the expenditure £27,375,311; balances, £2,364,553. In the corresponding period the receipts were £25,318,630; expenditure, £27,675,964; balances, £2,948,773.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the United Cotton Spinners' Association, held at Manchester, it was reported that 15,000,000 spindles out of 29,000,000 were pledged to a stop, with the object of defeating the cotton ring, by whom prices have been forced up to a high figure.

Kandacho is a Japanese town in the Fukui Prefecture. A fire broke out there some few weeks ago. Before the flames could be got under, 599 houses were destroyed. Twelve persons were killed, and seventy-two received more or less severe injuries.

The reign of terror inaugurated by the "White Caps" in Indiana have produced "Black Caps," and it is said they place armed men each night on the roads in the region most infested by the "White Caps," with instructions to fire upon the latter.

The murderer is audacious in Pennsylvania. The murder of Miss Ada Flynn, who at the time was staying with her grandfather, near Glasgow, Penna., was committed in broad daylight. The family, however, were absent. The object of the murderers was robbery.

On the arrival of the 523 train from Chester at Bangor the other night, a passenger was found in a state of unconsciousness. A card was found on him bearing the name "Charles Hood, Danish Consul." It was subsequently discovered that the deceased gentleman was the Danish consul at Lagos.

Cutler, an Indiana town, is affected by the dynamite. The other evening its post-office was blown up, and it was then recollected that this was the fourth attempt which had been made. Early on the morning, too, a quantity of dynamite had been found under the hotel, with matches half burned.

The infantry of the Aldershot division were exercised this week in the Long Valley in the new attack formation. Lieutenant-General Sir A. Alison, G.C.B., personally directed the assault of a commanding position held by a skeleton force under Colonel Bruce Brine, commanding Royal Engineers. The attacking force, which was formed in three lines, advanced by rushes.

A young collier, named Isaac Groves, has been committed for trial at Wednesday, for breaking and entering St. Andrew's Church, West Bromwich. A policeman saw him shortly after twelve o'clock on Tuesday morning break open the churchyard gate, and afterwards break nine window panes and enter the church. When arrested, the prisoner said, "I must be mad for entering this place."

A man, named Martin Carey, described as a cattle foreman from Toronto, has been fined at Manchester for annoying his fellow-passengers in a railway carriage while on a journey from London. It appeared that he asked the other occupants to drink with him, and on their refusal savagely attacked two of the passengers. A companion named Cliffe was fined for defrauding the railway company by travelling without a ticket.

The Scotch express had a narrow escape on Monday night between Wigan and Warrington. The axle of a fish truck broke, and the wagon dragged along the track. The mail joined along in a perilous fashion, and either a signalman in his box or the passengers managed to make the driver aware of the danger. When the train was pulled up it was discovered that none of the passengers were injured. The permanent way was damaged, and there was some delay of traffic.

A vast audience cheered Signor Spelterini and Leona Dare as they ascended in their balloon from the grounds of Olympia (Irish Exhibition) at four o'clock on Wednesday afternoon. The lady hanging by her teeth to a trapeze attached to the lower part of the car, remained thus suspended until the balloon was lost to view. A descent was safely accomplished near Eton College at 6 p.m., the balloon having risen to an altitude of 9,400ft.

At the Greenwich Police Court, Mr. Charles J. Andrews, solicitor, was summoned by the South Metropolitan Gas Company for the payment of 13s. 7d. for gas supplied to the Liberal central committee rooms during the last Deptford election. It was pointed out by Mr. Andrews that, under the Corrupt Practices Act, every account must be rendered within fourteen days of the election, and as that had not been done the question with him was whether he could now pay the money without being guilty of an offence under the Act. Mr. Fenwick promised to look into the whole question.

The Liverpool stipendiary magistrate has sent to prison two rough-looking men, named John M'Greavy and Edward Chandlely, for assaulting two police constables. It appeared that M'Greavy was drunk and fighting with another man in Mansfield-street, and on being arrested he turned on the officers and kicked them violently. A crowd of from 150 to 200 persons assembled, and about thirty roughs set on the constables with belts, pokers, and sticks, and rescued M'Greavy. The prisoner Chandlely, who took an active part in the rescue, used a poker freely. M'Greavy

was sentenced to a month's imprisonment, and Chandlely to fourteen days.

At Haver, in Kent, there is now to be seen an apple tree with bright blossom on one part and fully-developed apples on other portions.

A workman in the Paris sewers, while engaged beneath the Avenue d'Isma, found the body of a child about 8 months old, which had been almost entirely consumed by the rats.

As the result of the recent revision of the voters' lists in six of the seven divisions of Birmingham, the Conservative Association claim a net gain of 2,250, or, adding Liberal Unionist claims, a total Unionist gain of 2,516.

A little boy, named Arthur Mead, son of Mrs. Mead, of Greenstead, Colchester, was running across the road in front of his mother's house at Colchester, when he was knocked down by a passing wagon, and killed on the spot.

The San Francisco mail brings news of the wreck of five whaling vessels in a hurricane in the Behring Straits on the 3rd ult. The crews, to the number of over 100 men, were rescued by a United States revenue cutter.

Shipbuilders in Germany are so overwhelmed with orders that they have had to transfer some to English firms. At the present time thirty large steamers are being built in German and English dockyards for Hamburg firms alone.

Miss Virginia Lewis has the confidence of the Democrats of Danbury, Ia. They have nominated her for the county recordership. She deserves the position. She held that of deputy-recorder under her father for several years.

Miss Duggan, the National schoolmistress, of Ballinacree, Carrick-on-Suir, has come under the boycotting ban. Her family had entered into possession of an evicted tenant's farm. All the children have been withdrawn.

An old friend of Commodore Vanderbilt declares that he often heard him say that he made his great fortune after he had reached the age of 65. He had only \$15,000,000 to \$16,000,000 when he was 65.

The inhabitants of Chelmsford on Wednesday celebrated the receipt of the Charter of Incorporation granted by the Queen. The proceedings included a dinner in the Corn Exchange, and the town was illuminated at night.

A party of ten men, armed and disguised, visited the houses of several farmers residing in the townland of Comas, about three miles from Newcastle West. They were in search of arms, and succeeded in carrying off two guns.

A peculiar thing about General Harrison, the Republican candidate for the American presidency, is that before any important argument or speech, he is accustomed to go home, retire to his study, and pass perhaps an entire evening with some light or even trashy novel.

The Folkestone corporation have decided to form the borough into two electoral divisions in consequence of the recent report of the boundary commission, who have declared the municipality of Sandgate to be combined with Folkestone, thus uniting the two towns.

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SHAFESBURY, September 16th, 1898.

EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and assimilation, I have been enabled to prepare from pure and selected ingredients a Food of exquisite taste, and of properties of well-selected Cocoa. Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a deliciously flavoured beverage which contains no sugar or other unhealthy substance. Those who are already the victims of indigestion, flatulency, acidity, or other such ailments of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle malarials are floating about the air, ready to invade and undermine your system. They can escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure food and a properly nourished frame." Civil Service Commission, London.—"I am glad to say that I have obtained relief from my Grocers, labelled—James Epps & Co., Homoeopathic Chemists, London.—As a matter of fact, after the Chocolate Essence,—Advt."

A GREAT UNIONIST DEMONSTRATION.

Arrest on Suspicion--Important Evidence.

"I Shan't Say Anything."

Very Pale and Agitated

DEATH UNDER AN OPERATION.

Latest Particulars.

**REPORTED MUTINY IN DUBLI
BARRACKS.**

Another Military Riot.

VERY WELL MARRIED.

DISORDERLY SOLDIERS.

THREE AT A BIRTH.

Speeches by Mr. Chamberlain.

Evening Meeting.

Unionist Support of the Govern- ment.

THE PARNELL DEFENCE FUND
Outrageous Letter of O'Donovan
Rossa.

ALLEGED EXTENSIVE THEFT OF JEWELLERY.

TRAGIC OCCURRENCE AT SUTTON
An inquiry was held on Wednesday at the Sutton Cottage Infirmary on the bodies of Emma Fenman, aged 27, and her son Samuel Fenman, aged 2 months, the former having committed

SUDDEN DEATH

SOLDIERS' RATIONS.

THE ART STUDENT AND HIS LANDLADY.

KILLING A WIFE AT BOTHERHILL

A HUSBAND BUT NOT A PART

BURIED ALIVE.

A SCOTCH DIVORCE SUIT.

SERIOUS STABBING AFFRAY

VITRIOL THROWING IN HOLLOWAY.
At the Marylebone Police Court, William

A ROMANTIC WEDDING

POISONING CATTLE IN SCOTLAND

MONEY MARKET

FOREIGN STOCKS.

Mexican Sp. C., 1883, 394, 5

Great Northern, 117½, 8½
Ditto A 104½, 5½

| | | |
|-----|------------------------------|-------------------------|
| he | Ditto A, 104%, 55 | Ditto A, 38%, 5 |
| ay, | Great Western, 149%, 3 | South-Eastern, 133, 5 |
| | Hull and Barnsley, 32, 5 | Ditto A, 110%, 1 |
| | Lanc. & Yorkshire, 119%, 205 | South-Western, 138%, 95 |

UNITED STATES RAILWAYS.

| | |
|-------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| Central Pacific, 36%, $\frac{1}{2}$ | Ontario, 17%, $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Chgo. Mil. & St. Paul, 67%, $\frac{1}{2}$ | Norfolk & West. Pref., 57%, $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Denver & Rio Grande, 29%, $\frac{1}{2}$ | North Pacific Pref., 61%, $\frac{1}{2}$ |

| | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Erie, 30, 4 | Ohio & Mis. Ord., 25, 5 |
| Illinois Central, 121, 3 | Pennsylvania, 41, 2 |
| Louisville & Nashville, 60, 5 | Reading, 28, 7 |
| Lake Shore, 103, 4 | Union Pacific, 61, 4 |
| Missouri & Texas, 15, 5 | Wabash Ordinary, 44, 55 |

OTHER AMERICAN RAILWAYS.
Canadian Pacific, 89%, 4
Grand Trunk, 102, 114.
Gt. Trunk 1st Pref., 28%, 4
Michigan, 102, 114.

| | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| Grand Trunk Ord., 10%, 11% | Mexican Ord., 48%, 50% |
| Ditto 1st Pref., 65%, 6% | Ditto 1st Pref., 121%, 1% |
| Ditto 2nd Pref., 45%, 6% | Ditto 2nd Pref., 80%, 1% |

MINES.

| | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Cape Copper, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ | Moodie's, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ |
| Copiaso, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ | Myzore, 12, 13 |
| Day Dawn, — | Panulillo, 4¢ |
| De Beers, 30¢ | Richmond, 2¢ |

Kimberley Central, 34. 5
Mason and Barry, 114. 5
Montana, 114. 5

Rio Tinto, 24. 5
Viola, 114. 5

MISCELLANEOUS.

| | | |
|------|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| At | Allsopp Ordinary, 84, 5 | London Road Car, —, — |
| his | Barrett's Brewery, —, — | New Explosives, —, — |
| ra- | Bryant and May, 124, 134 | Nordenfiet, —, — |
| tion | Gas Light & Coke A., —, — | Spillers and Pond, —, — |
| of | Guinness Ordinary, 21, — | |

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GEORGEY LAHER, at 110, Strand, in the Precincts of the
Sevot, in the County of Middlesex, on September 23rd, 18